

The Newspaper That
Goes Home and Stays

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

NUMBER 65

CLEARFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1916.

Volume XI.

Tourists Had Great
Time and Enjoyed
Tours Very MuchFollowing Their Visits as Reported
Yesterday, They Visited Grampian,
Luthersburg and Curwensville

EACH READ ABOUT TRIP IN PROGRESS

Bathing was quite popular in Clearfield last night. Everyone of the seventy-five or more tourists plunged into the waters immediately after reaching their homes in an effort to shake off that part of Clearfield county that does not belong in the borough limits. Today they are all feeling fine and while not ready for another trip at once all agree that the get acquainted tour is one of the best outings the business men could take even though it had no business significance. Every one of the tourists feel that he has many more friends in the country than he had a week ago and the towns visited feel that they know Clearfield better. The Progress yesterday gave you a running story of the trip up to 4 p. m. demonstrating that it is on the job and right up to the minute with news, particularly when it is anything affecting the business welfare of Clearfield county.

One of the best places the tourists found along the route, although it was not on the schedule, was the farm of D. H. Watts near Kerrmoor. Mr. Watts had several baskets of fine fruit ready for the men and the looks of the fine house, setting against the hill, surrounded by the best in shrubbery and trees, so attracted them that all left the autos and made themselves at home. Mr. Watts' has the thanks of the entire delegation for the treat and the manifestation of friendship for Clearfielders.

Grampian came in for a nice long visit and some good music by the

band. An exceptionally large number of people turned out at Grampian and many old acquaintances were renewed. The band gave their concert nearly in front of the residence of Hon. J. Currier.

After the stop at Grampian the autos whisked their way over the hills to Luthersburg, which, with its colonial hall, creates an atmosphere of reverence. The tourists met with a hearty reception at Luthersburg and many friends were made. Returning from Luthersburg, through Grampian the route led to Curwensville and while no one was in evidence at the arrival of the tourists, after they had their evening meal and the band began to play, the streets were lined with people. No concerted effort was made by the Curwensville business men to welcome the Clearfielders but this apparent lack of courtesy was more than made up by the great crowd of people who thronged the streets and greeted the visitors after they had eaten. The tourists did ample justice to the excellent meals provided by the management of the Park and Central hotels. The Curwensville people were genial and friendly in every way and no one has a reason to complain of the treatment accorded the tourists at any point on the two day trip. A feature of the evening that was appreciated by the business men was the free distribution of a copy of the Progress to each man as he ate his evening meal at Curwensville. The issue contained a writeup of the trip he had taken that day.

Clearfield Man Is
Found Dead In BedJohn Renard Dies Suddenly at Falls
Creek While Visiting

John Renard, a resident of Clearfield, was found dead in bed at the home of Arthur Steens, at Falls Creek yesterday morning. He had died during the night, death apparently being due to a cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Renard was aged 68 years, and had resided in Clearfield for the past 27 years. He was a native of Houtzdale and went to Falls Creek to visit with his brother-in-law on July 16. The next day he fell and broke his ankle but had been getting along nicely. His death was very unexpected. He is survived by his wife and was a member of the Lutheran church. He was afflicted with the Moose lodge, the Eagles, Red Men and Odd Fellows.

Mr. Renard has been an employee of the Clearfield Brewing company since the time of his arrival in Clearfield until a few months ago when he went blind. The remains will be taken to Clearfield on the afternoon train today. The funeral will probably be held on Sunday.

HANGING AT TAMPA.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 18.—Sheriff W. C. Spencer early this morning completed final preparations for the execution of Charles Haines, a negro, who was convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of Marshal Joe S. Walker at Port Tampa City. Haines was to have paid the death penalty in June, but a stay of execution was secured pending submission of his case to the pardon board, which today refused to interfere in his behalf.

DEUTSCHLAND DUE TODAY.

New York, Aug. 18.—(By United Press)—The German commerce submarine Deutschland which dashed out of the Virginia capes on the night of August 24, should arrive at a German port today, if she maintained the 16 day schedule established on her first voyage across the Atlantic to Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Witherow and daughter Emma attended Lakemont day yesterday at Lakemont park.

Newspaper Fight on
Gerard Nearly OverAmbassador Says Correspondents Are
Inviting Trouble With U. S.

By Carl W. Ackerman
Berlin, August 18.—(By United Press)—The fight against Ambassador Gerard by several German newspapers because of his alleged utterances regarding the German censorship, appeared to be subsiding today. The "Morgenpost" alone of the newspapers that joined in the attack yesterday, renewed its criticism today. The Morgenpost editor however, contented himself largely with reiterating the hope that the German government would investigate Gerard's alleged attitude. Gerard made a frank statement of his position in talking to the American correspondents. He explained that by their action the correspondents were inviting trouble between the United States and Germany.

APPROPRIATION
BILL FOR ARMY
VETOED TODAYVeto Result of Provision Exempting
Retired Officers from
Liability for Service

MAY PASS BILL OVER VETO

Washington, Aug. 18.—(By United Press)—President Wilson today vetoed the army appropriation bill. His action resulted from a provision in the bill exempting retired army officers from liability for service and disbanded under the articles of war. The exemption provision grew out of objections made by certain retired officers desiring not to be called for service in the Mexican trouble.

Within an hour after the veto reached the house, Chairman Hay restated the measure. The bill followed the exemption plan and succeeded in embodying it in the bill despite the fight made against it by Secretary Baker. In his veto of the measure, the President's substantial objection is to such exemption. He says that as long as retired army officers are continued in the status as members of the United States army, they cannot under the constitution be relieved from obedience to the President.

Congress to pass the bill over the President's veto must muster a two-thirds vote, on the recent measure, and it is believed by some that this vote cannot be obtained. The action of the President however, is deemed likely to delay the adjournment of congress.

DOROTHY LITTEN DIED.

Wava Dorothy Litten, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Litten of West Clearfield died at the Clearfield hospital today, aged 1 year 14 days. Funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon at 2:30. Interment at Mt. Joy cemetery.

ADDITIONAL PERSONALS

Miss Grace Barratt is visiting with friends in Altoona.

Mrs. Hugh Daugherty returned today from a visit to Jersey Shore and Philadelphia.

Mrs. Harry O'Brien is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. William Derrick.

Frank Rook has returned from an extended trip to Colorado and other western points.

Miss Margaret Beahan entertained twenty friends last evening at her home in Hillsdale in honor of her cousin Miss Julia Delaney of DuBois. Dancing, music and games furnished delightful amusements for the delightful guests.

Miss Lenore Murray of Washington, D. C. is visiting relatives in town.

Miss Frances Shaw took in the excursion to Lakemont Park yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Norris left today for Milton to spend a few days with their daughter, Mrs. W. S. Heinen.

Mr. and Mrs. Rembrandt Peale of St. Benedict, motored to Clearfield today.

Miss Ruth Carlisle has returned to her home in Pittsburgh after a visit with relatives in Clearfield.

Miss Mary Mathew of Wayne, and Miss Hazel Kisner of Carlisle.

Look for the Workman's ad on Page 2.

\$6,000 DAMAGE
SUIT A RESULT
OF CAVE-INSGilbert Hoover of Cooper Town-
ship Suing C. B. C. Co.
For Damages to Farm

NO SUPPORT LEFT FOR SURFACE

Suit has been brought by Gilbert Hoover of Cooper township against the Clearfield Bituminous Coal corporation to recover \$6000 damages which the plaintiff avers has been done to his farm and farm buildings by cave-ins due to alleged carelessness and negligence of the corporation. Mr. Hoover is the owner of a 160 acre farm in Cooper township but the rights to mine the coal from under the land are owned by the Clearfield Coal corporation, having been sold by the plaintiff to John C. Rading who in turn sold them to the coal company.

Mr. Hoover avers that the corporation mined the coal from the land and failed to leave proper support for the surface which has resulted in several cave-ins, about thirty feet in length and four to five inches in width. The company at first left columns of coal which was sufficient to support the surface but about 1912 they took out these columns and left only the wood props which have decayed, causing the cave ins.

The cave-ins have made farming burdensome and inconvenient and have jeopardized the house and barn, depreciating their value, according to Mr. Hoover's statement. Mr. Hoover has brought suit through his attorney A. H. Woodward for \$6000 damages to his property.

"HOUSES OF MYSTERY"

Crile, United States secret service agent is ordered to break up a gang of smugglers who are working on the California coast. His sweetheart, witty and pretty, begs that she might assist him and says she had the nerve to wear an officer's badge.

They locate the smugglers and an assault is made on Crile but is frustrated by the witty Grace. In an encounter with one of the smugglers Crile throws him off the cliff killing him. The smuggler's body is found by Sam another of the band who takes from the body a telegram to Crile. The telegram is from headquarters. Grace meets Sam and through him unearths the scheme of the smugglers, while Sam goes to the shanty of Gypsy Nell as a disguised smuggler who thinks Sam is a spy and there is a struggle. Sam is placed in prison where upon search they find the telegram throwing suspicion on Sam. Grace and Griel tracks Sam to the shack of Gypsy Nell. Griel frees Sam who is attacked by the other smugglers. Out of revenge Sam turns state's evidence which is the beginning of the end of "The Smuggler's Reign."

The leader of the gang who is posing as an artist holds forth in a big mansion which is also a house of mystery. The house is attacked by detectives. The detectives' act is frustrated, however, and Grace is left in a dying condition in a secret vault of the mansion. The gang escapes. Crile prepares for a final encounter with the smugglers and there ensues a terrific hand to hand fight on the cliff. He discovers the dying Grace under the house. The smugglers encounter the detectives but Grace meets them and captures the entire gang, and begs the privilege to bear the star in the United States secret service.

HURLER SCOTT GETS TRYOUT.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 18.—Jack Scott, giant right-hand hurler of the Macon club of the South Atlantic league, was on the Pirate roster today for a through tryout. The big fellow is 23 years old; 6 feet 2 1/2 inches tall, and weighs 201 pounds.

Players recently bought back by Pittsburgh from the bushes were: Infielder Jimmy Smith, Toronto; Pitcher Carmen Hill, Infielder Jimmy McAuley and Paddy Siglin, from Rochester; Outfielder Jesse Altenburg and Infielder Bernard Cleveland; Catcher Fred Blackwell and Pitcher L. Douglas, from Wheeling; William Wagner, from Tex. Outfielder Eugene Maide, from Pa.

Look for the Workman's ad on Page 2.

Leap Year Affair is
Given at Country ClubMany Out-of-Town Guests Enjoy the
Dance Given by Young Ladies.

One of the most successful leap year affairs of the year was the dance given last evening by the younger social set of Clearfield at the Clearfield-Curwensville country club. More than sixty young people were present and enjoyed the dancing, excellent music for which was furnished by the Guelich two piece orchestra. A large number of out-of-town guests were present from Bellefonte, Curwensville, Philipsburg and Houtzdale. Delicious light refreshments consisting of punch, sandwiches, and coffee were served by the young ladies about twelve o'clock which were especially enjoyed. The dance was one of the most successful given by the young ladies of town in honor of their gentlemen friends.

ALLIES REPORT
MANY GAINS ON
ALL THE FRONTSBritish and French Push Forward
On Somme in Heavy
Fighting

RUSS MAKE EXTENSIVE GAINS

London, Aug. 18.—(By United Press)—British and French forces on the Somme front advanced their lines in heavy fighting last night and early today. The Russian troops in the region of Jablonipza made extensive gains according to advices from the allied capitals today. On the Verdun front the northeastern sector the French retook the Fleury village, ejecting the Germans from all parts of the town. They also advanced their lines at Thiamont and in the Chapire region. Dispatches from Berlin state that the Austrians advanced as far as Broukrow and repulsed Russian massed attacks there.

The British went forward northwest of Buxentun le Petit and repulsed hostile attacks in the region of Martinpuich. Trenches near Baxentun le Petit were wrecked by British artillery fire and jammed by the enemy dead, General Haig reported. The French blow to take possession of Fleury was made on the 17th day of the battle about Verdun.

The Russian and Italian assaults have been repulsed on their invasion of Hungary. Koroneza Heights, one of the gateways to Hungary plains, was the center of fierce fighting today, the Russians slowly making their way up the mountain, official dispatches state.

The Austro-Germans have wrested from the Slavs southwest of Lemberg, was contained in Russian statements today. The enemy delivered their greatest blows 30 miles north of Stanislaw and were repulsed. Repulses of Italian attacks were claimed in Berlin statements.

Turks Reinforce Austrians.
London, Aug. 18.—Turkish troops commanded by German officers, have reinforced the Austrians fighting under General Bothmer on the eastern front. They were sent into action for the first time today and repulsed Russian attacks, it was stated in dispatches. The German war office admitted the British advances on the fronts, and violent fighting on the northeastern sector at Verdun.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S BIRTHDAY.

Berne, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Vienna says that the eighty-sixth birthday anniversary of Emperor Francis Joseph is being made the occasion today for patriotic observances in the capital and throughout Austria and Hungary. Te Deums are being celebrated in all the churches throughout the dual monarchy. The Emperor received innumerable telegrams of congratulation, including cordial messages from Emperor William and Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria. In accordance with the desire of his majesty the most of the funds collected to celebrate his birthday anniversary will be employed for the relief of the war sufferers.

LOST—On Friday, August 11th, between silk mill and driving park, a lady's wrist watch. Finder address Progress.

Strike Looms Up Big
As Heads Determine
Again to Stand PatLeave White House After Conference
With Determination Not to Yield
To Any Proposals of Wilson

WILL CONFER AGAIN TOMORROW MORNING

(Special to The Progress)

Washington, August 18.—A nation wide strike loomed up today again this afternoon when thirty-one railroad presidents left the White House determined not to accept proposal of the President. At 3:00 o'clock this afternoon they left the White House after a conference with President Wilson and as they left the executives carried an air of determination not to affect a settlement along the lines suggested by Mr. Wilson. In the meantime things looked black indeed for an amicable settlement of the differences between the railroads and their employees.

The railroad presidents will visit the President tomorrow morning again and between now and then they will confer with the managers of the roads who had charge of the negotiations up until this morning.

Chairman Hale Holden of the railroad presidents announced that another conference will be held tomorrow and said that the executives could not agree to the President's proposal.

The Brotherhood officials have accepted the President's proposal.

Washington, Aug. 18.—(By United Press)—It was announced at the White House shortly before eleven o'clock today that the conference of the President with the railway presidents has been put forward until 2 o'clock owing to the failure of some of the western system heads to reach Washington this morning. The conference was to have taken place at 11:30.

Meanwhile the employees in session at the Bijou Theatre expected to vote on the President's plan. It is probable that their decision will be known before the President goes into conference with the presidents of the roads. At 11 o'clock they requested the President to modify his proposal which he submitted to them. The request was made by Judge Chambers. It was announced that the President was preparing a statement to the people outlining in detail the offer to have a settlement reached, and would make that public after the conference with the railroad presidents. Representatives of the railroad managers would not discuss the situation today.

The 31 railway presidents entered the White House at 2 o'clock in a marked contrast to the entry of the 640 employees who marched to the executive mansion four abreast. The railroad executives for the most part swept up to the White House in taxicabs and automobiles, only a few of them walked. The result of the employees' vote on the President's proposition was withheld until later this afternoon. When the count was completed at 1:45 it was hinted by the teller, however, that the proposition had been adopted.

Congress Discusses Strike.
Talk of compulsory arbitration as the last means to head off a railroad strike, was heard in Congress today. In the event that the President fails to bring about a settlement some of

the senators and administration men believed that Congress should consider compulsory arbitration measures that could be made effective before the brotherhoods had struck. They usually give a week or ten days' notice, and in this time a compulsory arbitration bill could be passed provided the President ratified the plan.

Automobile Overtakes
When Axle Is BrokenVern Caldwell and Mother Escape
Serious Injury

While driving up Hogback on the road between Clearfield and Curwensville, Vern Caldwell and his mother of Curwensville escaped serious injury when the automobile in which they were riding overturned, pinning them under it. The accident was caused by the sudden breaking of an axle which caused the car to swerve toward the hill, the sharp turn overturning it. Mr. Ogden who happened along jammed the automobile from over 1000 ft. Caldwell and his mother who escaped with only slight injuries.

ARE PREPARING FOR
METHODIST LAYMEN'S RALLY

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 18.—(By United Press)—H. B. Dickson of Philadelphia has opened permanent offices here for an executive secretary of the committee to arrange for the state-wide Methodist laymen's rally here in November. Three thousand men are expected to attend. Mr. Dickson made many acquaintances throughout the state five years ago when he managed laymen's missionary campaigns in several cities.

Look for the Workman's ad on Page 2.

Standard Oil Announces Gasoline
Will Drop to 20 Cents Next WeekOfficial Declares Decline is Not Due to the Federal In-
vestigation But to Large Supply.

Pittsburgh, August 18.—(By United Press)—Consumers in Pittsburgh and nearby cities read with great interest the United Press report carrying the declaration of Standard Oil officials that the price of gasoline would soon be reduced in every section of the country to 20¢. For several months the price here has been not less than 25¢ a gallon and always from 2¢ to 4¢ a gallon more than in neighboring cities.

Replying to newspaper charges of discrimination against this city, the dealers replied that Pittsburgh has been given "a superior grade not provided in other cities." The Pittsburgh Press which has been leading in a fight for lower gasoline, has been insisting editorially that the fluid fuel be reduced to the level of prices in other cities, as near producing centers as this city. Organizations of auto-

mobile dealers and users will back up the newspapers with action if necessary they said today.

Gasoline will drop to 20¢ in practically every section of the country within two weeks a Standard Oil official asserted today, at the same time denying that the government's investigation of the advance in prices had anything to do with the reduction. The decline, according to Standard Oil officials, is due to the fact that crude oil wells drilled last year are now showing exceptional yields.

Figures collected by the United Press from all parts of the country today, showed that motorists of various places are paying: Chicago and Des Moines 17 1/2¢; St. Louis 18 1/2¢; Denver 24¢ and 25¢; San Francisco, 19¢; Pittsburgh, 25¢; Detroit, 26¢; Indianapolis, 21¢; Ohio cities 20¢; Buffalo 23¢; Albany 25¢ and New York 23¢.

ONE ON JOHN STOCK

Mr. Stock approached Squire Lamg of Coalport, on our streets today and asked him what all the band concert and auto parade was about. The Squire replied that it meant that there was a little town in Clearfield County by the name of Coalport and that it was generally considered of more importance than Ansonville, Berwinstdale or Irwona. The Squire is probably correct. It is not right that Clearfield missed Coalport on her get acquainted tour but it was impossible to reach all the towns of the county in the two days available for tour. We congratulate Coalport on not being "mad on us" for our failure to visit her and hope their fine musicians will come again. The fact that Coalport conducts annual business men's tours is also to her credit as an up to date little city.

FACE SAVING LEGISLATION.

It is generally an occasion of surprise that the party in power should devote so much time and energy to what is merely face saving legislation. Such a measure is the Philippine bill just passed. This measure had for its real purpose the pledging of the United States to retire completely from the Philippines within five years. Even the potent influence of President Wilson was insufficient to save this provision, and without it the bill is almost meaningless. It makes certain changes in the Philippine government, but they are unimportant. The preamble is bad, because it is false. It is designed to raise in the minds of Filipinos hopes of independence which there is no immediate prospect of gratifying. The embodiment of this preamble in the legislation is worse than useless. The New York Tribune pronounces it "Enacting a Lie." Senator Borah demanded why the Democrats wanted to pass this bill at all in its emasculated form, but he got no satisfactory answer. Mr. Borah had voted for the bill when that amendment had been stricken out and, furthermore, he surprised the Senate by announcing that he had become convinced that the great majority of the American people were against the scuttle policy in the Philippines. The real reason why the bill was passed in its emasculated form was "to save the face of the President." He had decreed that the bill must pass and he and his friends in Congress believed that if Congress passed something called a Philippine bill the people would be too unintelligent to observe that what he had actually demanded had been rejected, and would construe the passage of the mere shell as a Wilson victory. Another "face saving" measure which probably will be put through is the Wilson-McAdoo Shipping bill. It won't be the real Wilson-McAdoo bill, which Congress could not be induced to pass, but a comparatively innocuous substitute which can do nothing worse than involve the waste of \$50,000,000 of the public funds, and which won't involve the United States in the European war, as would have the original Wilson-McAdoo measure. Here again, the only object in passing the emasculated Shipping bill is "to save the face of the President."

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 18.—The heads of fire departments in numerous cities of California, Oregon and Washington, are gathering in San Francisco today, preparatory to departing in a body for San Diego to attend the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Pacific Coast Association of Fire Chiefs. The delegation to the southern city will be headed by Thomas R. Murphy, chief of the San Francisco fire department and president of the Pacific Coast organization. The San Diego convention will be called to order next Monday morning and will continue in session through the entire week. Prior to the opening of the convention the delegates will spend two days in Los Angeles as guests of the fire department and citizens of that city.

The Board of Directors of the School District of Clearfield Borough hereby gives notice that it will receive sealed bids, up to 7 o'clock p. m. of the 4th day of September, 1916, for furnishing coal for the school year 1916-1917 at the following school houses: Reedsville, Leonard Grade, Central Grammar, New High School, Third Ward and Fourth Ward.

Bids will be received for the supply of any one building, or the supply at all the buildings.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

W SCOTT PIPER,
Secretary

A D BIGLER,
President.

The Austrin province of Herzegovina is directly across the Adriatic from Molfetta, a distance of 12 miles."

Buy your Saturday's groceries and fruits from us. The fruits are fresh. The cantaloupes are particularly nice this week.

Cantaloupes	3c
New Tomatoes, per lb.	6c
New Cabbage, per lb.	3c
Sweet Potatoes, per peck	40c
Peaches	
Plums	
Celery	
Grapes	
Oranges	
Swift Premium Hams, per lb.	20c
Mother Hubbard Flour, per sack .	\$1.80
Swans Down Cake Flour, per package	23c
Best grade Red Salmon, per can	17c
Pink Salmon, per can	9c
Sugar, per lb.	8c
Washington Crisp .	9c
Shredded Wheat	11c
6 Loaves Bread	25c

WORKMAN'S CASH GROCERY

Nevling Block

Years he has been carrying out the
all out of the 15

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Unbeatable Exterminator

Unbeatable Exterminator
of Rats, Mice and Bugs
Used the World Over - Endorsed by U.S. Government
The Old Reliable That Never Fails - 15c 25c At Druggists
THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD-AVOID SUBSTITUTES

THE OLD RELIABLE THAT NEVER FAILS - 15c 25c At Drug Stores

Open Until 9 P. M. Every Night

Open Until 9 P. M. Every Night

IT WILL PAY YOU TO ATTEND

I've gone over the whole stock and picked out a lot of seasonable merchandise to go into the bargain event. It only lasts Five Hours on Saturday Evening. There's a host of things you will need and we're here to save you money. If any of the family needs shoes, be sure to come in.

**306 Market
Street**

POLLACK'S BARGAIN STORE

**306 Market
Street**

EUROPEAN WAR ANNIVERSARY ARTICLES

WAR'S EFFECTS IN FRANCE

By Henry Wood

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Paris, July 3.—(By Mail)—Thanks largely to the historical "wollen sock bank" of the thrifty French, France today is financially and economically supporting the war without any serious strain on her national life while new elements the war has injected into industrial and economic life assure France industrial expansion without precedent when peace comes.

At the close of the war in 1870, when Germany imposed an indemnity of one billion dollars, it was the same "wollen sock bank" that saved France. To date, the war has cost France some \$4,000,000,000, 73 per cent. for military expense.

To meet this gigantic financial burden, the people have loaned the government nearly \$3,000,000,000. They have also paid nearly \$1,500,000,000 in war taxes, making a total of \$4,500,000,000, over half the cost of the war to date.

The French government has left with its people all the ready capital necessary for the full resumption of her industrial, commercial and agricultural activities the moment war ends.

By not imposing on her people the financial burdens of the war faster than their earning capacity will bear, France is able financially to continue the war now costing her over \$18,000,000 a day, for an indefinite period, without crippling either her financial, economic or industrial life.

The influx of female labor into all branches of French industrial life since the war began, the suppression of alcoholism and the restriction generally of alcoholic consumption, and above all the great lesson of industrial efficiency and maximum production which the war has taught France, hold out for her rosy prospects of the future that promise to compensate the loss in everything but human life the war has entailed on her.

Of the three great elements mentioned above that in two short years have revolutionized French industrial life, greatest perhaps in industrial efficiency and maximum productivity. Previous to the war, industrial efficiency was almost unknown outside the United States and Germany. But today France is industrially efficient. It was the necessity of saving the nation by incredible increases in the production of munitions and military supplies that taught France the lesson.

France's output of powder today is 44 times greater than before the war, her output of rifles 237 times greater, machine guns 98 times greater, cannon 25 times greater, 75-shells 54 times greater, heavy artillery 23 times greater.

This increase in productivity, due in part to an increased number of factories, is due principally to perfected efficiency.

Munitions, however, tell only half the story. All supplies necessary for equipment and maintaining millions of men in the field tell the other half.

The chemical industry in France which before the war was monopolized by Germany, has tripled in southern France, in the vicinity of Limoges and Dijon, doubled; while in the vicinity of Lyons it has taken the form of new lines, entirely unknown in France before the war.

When peace comes, this lesson of efficiency will be applied to every industry in France with an increase in the national productivity and wealth calculated to startle the world.

Other lessons of efficiency and maximum productivity have been taught to the French by the Germans at heavy cost. The French iron fields of the Basin of Briey, held by the Germans since the beginning of hostilities, produced for the French in 1913, 15,000,000 tons of iron and steel. The Germans, since they got possession of them, have made them produce 21,000,000. When France gets them back, she proposes to make them produce as much for her as they did for the Germans.

Efficiency in agriculture also has come to France through the hard necessity of Prussian occupation. Since the beginning of hostilities the Germans have occupied 2,000,000 out of the 33,000,000 acres, 2,000,000 acres that are the most productive in France. Before the war they produced \$1,000,000,000 annually or one-tenth of the national production and wealth.

Unfortunately with their passing into the hands of the enemy, France did not experience a corresponding decrease in her population. She has within her borders today, 1,000,000 war refugees—Belgians, Germans, French, Austrians—so that 2,000,000 acres less of territory, she is still obliged to maintain her normal population of about 40,000,000. Enforced agricultural efficiency is enabling her to do it. Her wheat acreage for 1916 is 3,034,510 acres as against 6,571,580 for 1914 when she had 2,000,000 more acres of territory; her 1916 rye acreage is 920,975 as against 1,201,830 of 1914.

With the close of the war this agricultural efficiency and intensity will increase.

France has been unable to complete statistics on the miracles being wrought in her national productivity by the suppression of alcoholism and the restriction of alcoholic consumption. Minister of Finance, Ribot, however, states that the results are amazingly apparent and insure even greater restriction with the return of peace.

Before the war female labor was almost unknown in France. Estimates just completed state that with the end of the war women will represent from 75 to 80 per cent. of the labor in France. In the munition work alone 160,000 women are now being employed.

Industries newly invaded by women here include food, chemicals, paper, printing, textiles, clothing, leather, wood, metal, pottery, transportation and business generally.

WAR'S EFFECTS IN ENGLAND.

By Ed. L. Keen.

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

London, July 15.—(By Mail)—The classes are paying for this war; the masses are profiting by it.

This statement applies, of course, not only when the subject is considered from the purely financial angle. It would be a hopeless task to measure the toll of blood and tears that both paid. British aristocracy and British proletariat have both contributed generously to their young manhood and doubtless on this second anniversary of the war there are proportionately as many broken homes among the wage-earners as among the nobility. The war so far has made Great Britain 39,042 widows and deprived 83,389 children of their fathers. The Jutland naval battle alone added 1,500 widows to the roll.

In the material things of life never in England's history have the rich been poorer, or the poor richer than today. Under the new sliding scale of income duties, devised to help pay the nation's war bill of twenty-five million dollars a day, the capitalist whose yearly income is \$100,000 turns nearly forty per cent. of it into the treasury, whereas the thousand dollar wage-earner is let off with six per cent. Before the war the \$100,000 dollar man was making perhaps twice as much; while the present thousand dollar laborer was earning only \$500 or \$600.

With the exception of those directly interested in the munitions industry, the revenues of England's wealthiest families generally have been materially impaired, even before McKenna's tax collector comes around. The war reduced their rentals and business; also very patriotically they have transferred their large well-paying investments into smaller paying government securities.

On the other hand the manual laborer and his family are prospering as they never could have hoped in peace time, even though he has gone to the war for in that event the chances are that this wife and daughter and his under-age sons are working in munitions factories or elsewhere at wages he himself would have been glad to get in other days.

The war has temporarily remedied two of England's greatest social evils, unemployment and pauperism. The other evening the writer strolling down Fleet street and the Strand and returning to the United Press office by way of the Embankment, encountered only two beggars—both men and blind. Two years ago he would have been accosted by fifty or more most of them able-bodied men eager to work.

A great deal has been said about the increased cost of living here as a result of the war. Recent figures from the "Board of Trade Gazette" place the average advance in the price of food-stuffs in the last two years at 59 per cent., including the increased duties on tea and sugar as compared with an estimated similar increase in Germany of 20 per cent. This steadily diminishing purchasing power of the pound sterling has been more than compensated by the higher wages and increased opportunities for steady employment for men and women.

A visit to one of London's great department stores any afternoon would convince even a casual investigator that the standard of living among the working classes has improved. The smaller customers that pay cash have increased in numbers, especially in the last year; former bank credit accounts have dwindled. Particularly in munition making districts have tradesmen been profiting. Wage-earning families who previously had scarcely enough to keep the wolf at bay now buy expensive wear, new apparel, jewelry, etc., in such quantities that the National War Savings Committee is financially flooding the country with posters, pamphlets, and independent organizations are sending out lectures beseeching the people to "work hard, spend little and save much" for post-war days.

There are sealwags in England today just as there are in Germany; grasping employers, extortionate middlemen, unscrupulous retailers, taking personal advantage of this abnormal situation. Somewhere between the farmer and the housewife the price of milk jumps from six cents to twelve cents a quart.

In the matter of bacon, in the first five months of 1916 England imported nearly a million and a half hundredweight more than in the corresponding period of 1915; yet the government returns show an increase in price to the consumer of 31 per cent., a total increase since the war began of more than 50 per cent. The government is making a real effort to locate the particular culprits.

Nearly two million English women are filling the places in industrial life vacated by their husbands, fathers, sons and brothers. From driving street cars to making shells, switching railroad trains to ploughing fields, there is scarcely an avenue of labor in Great Britain not subject to the feminine invasion. Most of them are making men's wages and some of them wearing men's clothes. The London underground railways and omnibus systems are employing 1,832 women and girls. There are 1,200 women street car conductors in Glasgow. The Great Central Railway has filled the places of 1,756 of its 5,928 men with women. Fifty thousand women have registered with the Board of Agriculture to get out this year's crops.

Suffragettes who used to smash windows are washing them. Instead of shying brick-bats at cabinet ministers or defacing golf links, they are nursing soldiers or painting ships. Cultured women who never before turned their hands to labor are milking cows, mowing hay, or operating wireless keys.

When the war is over and the general readjustment comes, will these women who for a time have tasted the sweets of independence be satisfied to return to the plainer fare of domesticity?

The question is almost as big as the biggest social problem England is to face after the war—what to do with her soldiers.

WAR'S EFFECTS IN RUSSIA.

By William Philip Simms.

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Petrograd, July 15.—(By Mail)—Two years of war has done Russia good. She has not shirked in battle, has fought her best, paid the price in blood and bone and notwithstanding, is better off today than she was two years ago.

Russia's first big win was by abolishing vodka. Russia is without drunkards. Her second was her economic and industrial awakening. She is learning to walk alone. This double social miracle wrought by the war ought to prove a compensation to Russia for all she has lost or stands to lose.

Russia has nearly 200 million people of whom about 100 million, or 80 per cent. are peasants. These are better off than ever in their lives. They get good cash prices for what they sell. The high cost of living does not effect them as much as they live off their farms. Labor is scarce but what there is of it, is sober and accomplishes more than used to be accomplished when it was plentiful.

The peasants today have money. Prior to the war, 800 million rubles (400 million dollars) a year left the villages and towns to pay for drink. All this money now remains in the country.

Some 500 million rubles a year are now paid by the government as pensions to the families of soldiers. Therefore, at least a billion 500 million rubles a year are now in the villages and country which, before the war, was not there.

Shidlovsky, president of the controlling bloc in the Duma, himself a land owner, told me: "I am now employing a number of men on my plantation whom I had been compelled to fire before the war on account of drink."

"In the villages a veritable miracle has taken place. Characters I used to recognize as drunkards, wife-beaters and never-to-wells generally, have been completely transformed by the lack of vodka. They wear good clothes and are clean. On Sunday you see them at church with their wives neatly dressed and without the black eyes which used to be characteristic of them."

"Carpenters, cobblers, joiners and workmen generally are doing better work and more work now than they could before. Drink abstinence has worked a social and economic revolution in this country."

Everything is expensive in Russia at present owing largely to lack of transportation facilities in the interior and lack of a good seaport. But high prices really effect a comparative few—the college professors, lawyers, members of the professions, clerks, etc.—whose incomes have not been increased since the war. The working classes, as a rule, are less hard hit because work is plentiful and wages two or three times as high as they were two years ago. Various citizen organizations have done good work along this line, keeping things going.

At the start of the war Russia's crops were threatened. Russia was utterly dependent on her crops and if they failed her, she would be really up against it. The union of local, local or county councils all over the Empire got busy, joined hands with the military and the job was done. Squads of laborers were told off to gather the produce. No corner of the country was too remote to pass. The crops were all saved to the last grain, in no time at all.

This was the work of the All-Russian Zemstvo Union, a national organization born of the war. This great group of plain people ever since has been working to support the army and the nation, taking care of interior labor problems as they concerned the rural districts, helping to distribute and look after the refugees and aiding in supplying the army at the front.

The cities of Russia have organized in the same way for similar service to the country, except they have the cities as their sphere of action, a Central Committee of members of both organization co-ordinating in their work.

The small factories and shops of Russia have been brought together under the War Industry Committee. The government deals directly with the great industries of the country. These are not only well known, but very few. But throughout the Empire there are scattered middle-sized shops and smaller ones of which the government knows nothing.

United, these middling shops and smaller ones could furnish the government, with considerable quantities of things badly needed by the army, so that is exactly what was done. They have been organized by the War Industry Committee forming practically one institution of gigantic proportions of which the war department can easily deal. Shells, hand grenades, trench mortars and all sorts of fighting machines are turned out in vast lots.

Before the war Russia depended upon the outside world, particularly upon Germany for her manufactured articles. Never having had the chance to do any organizing of her own, she was helpless to help herself. Sober and with spirit she has accomplished miracles in the last two years. When the war is over Russia is not going to forget all she learned.

Economically, Russia has progressed a century in two years. What she had done is worth more than the biggest indemnity even the most optimistic could hope for from Germany. Count Kokovtsov, Sergius Shidlovsky and other leaders declare one of Russia's greatest benefits from the war will be her winning of economic independence from Germany. If so, Russia has already taken her first step in learning how to use that independence.

Russia always wins in wars, even if she loses.

WAR'S EFFECTS IN ITALY.

By John H. Hearnley.

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Rome, July 15.—(By Mail)—Italy, eighteen months ago was commercially and industrially bound hand and foot to Germany. War unloosed the bonds. With the help of English finances, Italy today is working out her own commercial salvation.

When the war began in 1914, millions of dollars of German money suddenly were withdrawn from Italian enterprises and the tourist trade, Italy's chief source of wealth, stopped. A rational moratorium became necessary. The bank of Italy and other patriotic institutions saved the country from bankruptcy.

Readjustment was in progress when the war between Italy and Austria was declared. A general war tax levy was prepared. Even the household piano did not escape. On all checks and receipts, a recent levy of two cents has been placed.

With munition factories Italy became dotted. They were a preparation for war in its aftermath, for they are so now as they may be converted into factories of peace. An armaments factory near Naples will become a dye works. Other plants will become machine shops. New Italy dreams of real industrial greatness within ten years.

The Italian situation of German imports threw a financial burden on the Italian people. Many times increased in price, but the advances served to bring out the inventive genius of the Latin race. Drugs, clothing and other products looked on as exclusively German, began to be made at home.

Nothing better illustrates Germany's industrial invasion of Italy than its manufacture of typically Italian goods. For centuries the Romans and Florentines have been artists in hand made mosaic floors and ceilings and dress ornaments. The Germans invented machines for such manufacture at home. German-made mosaics for years have been sold in Italy far more cheaply than the Italian product could be.

The government is encouraging Italian industry. Associations to make Italians on Italy everywhere. "Italy first" is the new motto. Recently all Italian traveling men organized into one big association.

The cost of water power has decreased during the war. Electricity for manufacturing purposes has gone down. Having no coal now is working an electrical revolution in Italy. Electricity even for the domestic heating and cooking seems certain.

Italy's domestic life has been much affected by the conflict, especially in the smaller villages of the north and south. At first speculation in necessities was prevalent. Unnecessary suffering was occasioned by get-rich-quick dealers and producers. Municipalities have done much to stop such abuses. Municipal shops have been opened everywhere. These sell necessities generally at the prices which obtained before the war. First service and preference are given to the poorer classes.

In the municipally owned stores, milk sells for eight cents a pint. Private dealers ask ten cents. Municipal break and private stock cost about the same amount. The common variety is sold for four cents a pound, while the luxury kind brings about six cents a pound. The bread is all of a brownish, puffy sort, in which water is generally used. White flour is allowed only in the making of cake.

Meats are especially high. A pound of the best cut beef costs thirty-six cents in the municipal stores and fifty cents in the private places. Except in the case of milk the municipal supplies are always inferior to the private.

Practically all cooking is now done by gas. Coal has become the rarest luxury. Anthracite, which before the war brought \$13 a ton, now sells for \$40. Even coke has jumped from \$9 to \$32 a ton.

Wearing apparel also has increased in cost. The price of dresses for women and suits for men are at least twenty per cent. higher now than before the war.

The rich generally have been the hardest hit, especially those with holdings in Austria and Germany. In many instances war has robbed them of at least half their fortunes. Automobiles have had to be given up and servants reduced in numbers. Even hands that have never known work suddenly have had to toil.

A middle class family of six, living on \$2 a day before the war, now must spend almost \$3. This expenditure will provide daily supplies of wine and vegetables and meat once a day. Clothing absolutely necessary generally is reckoned in this outlay, but house rental usually is not.

In many ways the poor have suffered materially the least by the war. The beggars are the single exception. Their suffering is pathetic. They have been accustomed to look mostly to the traveling public for alms, but now no traveling public touches Italy.

The poor, however, generally are in good spirits. They live for the most part on wine and vegetables, which have increased little or not at all in price. Moreover, the effect of the absence of fathers, husbands and sons at the front is partly counterbalanced by the war time work of the women and children at home. Civic and military organizations pay them unusually well for making clothing and other articles, necessary for the soldiers in the field.

WAR'S EFFECTS IN GERMANY.

By Carl W. Ackerman.

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Berlin, July 15.—(By Mail)—As the second year of the war closes, Germany's food problem is about solved. Government economists are turning their faces to the future.

During the last few months the food has been bad. The people have lived through on substitutes. The military campaign has not been materially affected by the change in food conditions at home. There have been no troubles as great as the Irish revolution. Food Dictator Batocki took the mask from the world's eyes regarding the food situation. Today he is well on the way to a solution of the problem.

The biggest economic problem in Germany is not food, but "What shall Germany do to meet the preparations of the Allies to declare an economic boycott of Germany and her allies after the war?" Germany has chosen for the solution of this problem Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Karl Helfferich.

Concerning the relationship of the submarine campaign and the "American Crisis" to the economic situation here, the German people believe

their submarine war against merchant ships was a retaliation, a defensive measure, against the English blockade which they say changed international law so that food for non-combatants could be declared contraband.

The view of the German people, as it is impressed upon a correspondent in the last twelve months is this: The submarine war was instituted to break the illegal blockade. Because England did not respect the interests of the unwarring people of Germany, Germany felt that she did not need to respect the interests of her enemy. President Wilson, however, undertook to speak for the neutrals against the submarine warfare but so far he has taken no drastic steps against the English blockade.

President Batocki recently told me he lifted the veil from the food situation here to impress on America that if it was fair respecting its relations to the belligerents it would do something to enforce international law as it was before the war respecting foodstuffs. Food for non-combatants was not contraband until the English Order in Council was made. Since then, practically no food stuff has come from America to Germany.

The German people have lived through a hard summer so far as food is concerned. Vegetables and fruits have been plentiful but meat, butter and other fats have been scarce. So at times have been potatoes, rice and beans. The market has been flooded with substitutes. It is undoubtedly true that if the food situation has changed suddenly, from the plenty of last summer to the scarcity of this summer, the people could not have adjusted themselves to it. But the change has been gradual. At first one did without meat two days a week then the number of times increased to four or five. Finally there were meatless weeks, but the people ate, complained or laughed and existed from day to day.

An American woman who has lived in Germany several years said she would see a sign on a shop reading "Butter." She would walk up closer and underneath, in small letters, was the statement that it was "sold out" or else it was an advertisement of a butter substitute made of fats and the roots of plants. There has been a substitute for everything. When there were no more fats to fry with, new frying pans were invented to fry meat without fat.

The scarcity of food caused many abuses and adulterations. A baker in Hamburg was arrested for making bread of sawdust. So was a Berlin baker merchant arrested for adding 67 per cent water to butter. Abuses have been watched for and stopped. Prices have been very high. The socialists have complained of them in the Reichstag with some success.

The first big difficulty was the laws of small German states forbidding the export of food. Bavaria had much more food than Prussia. The task of Batocki was to abolish these regulations.

Helfferich, who during the next 20 years will be one of Germany's leading figures has the new task of regulating and developing Germany's industries. Helfferich has had a meteoric career though still in his early forties. Two years he lectured in the University of Berlin, two years more he managed the Anatolian railway, for two years he was president of the Deutsche Bank, then for two years he was Secretary of the Treasury. Now for two years, so a member of the Reichstag remarked to me one day he will be Secretary of the Interior and then, he added, "he may be the next Chancellor, but not during the war."

Helfferich's immediate job is to prepare for Germany's business in peace time. He is to watch what the Allies do and prepare Germany's industries. Those who know Helfferich believe he will be successful.

There are many plans but the one furthest developed is to have the government import all raw material for its greatest need, after the war. Thoroughly the lowest price can be secured in foreign lands and the products can be sold at a margin in Germany. This margin can be used to pay the debts of the war and so keep down the ever heavy taxes.

It is impossible for anyone to report accurately what the situation is. One can only picture what one sees during one's travels. One sees no unemployed, except perhaps among some women. All factories are running full time, for eighty per cent. of Germany's industries are making war materials. Great municipal improvements are under way such as an extension of the underground railroad in Berlin and the construction of a new dock on the banks of the Spree. There are only a few horses and automobiles, but much activity everywhere. Shops are crowded with buyers and the people comfortably and well dressed. There are no striking evidences of want because in peace time Germany was about the only European nation which had solved the problem of poverty.

Subscribe for The Progress.

Look and Feel Clean, Sweet and Fresh Every Day

Drink a glass of real lemonade before breakfast or with your dinner.

Life is not merely to live, but to live well, eat well, digest well, sleep well, look well. What a glorious condition to attain, and how very easy it is if one will only adopt the morning inside bath.

Folks who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when they arise, with a tingling headache, stuffy from a cold, tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, can, instead, feel as fresh as a daisy by opening the sluices of the system each morning and flushing out the whole of the internal poisonous stagnant matter.

Everyone, whether ailing, sick or well, should, each morning, before breakfast, drink a glass of real lemonade with a teaspoonful of lemon phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. The action of hot water and lemon phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases and acidity and gives you a splendid appetite for breakfast. While you are enjoying your breakfast the water and phosphate is quietly attracting a large volume of water from the blood and getting ready for a thorough flushing of all the inside organs.

The millions of people who are bothered with constipation, biliousness, stomach trouble, rheumatism, others, who have sallow skins, blood disorders and sickly complexions are urged to get a quarter pound of lemon phosphate from the drug store which will cost very little, but is sufficient to make anyone a pronounced crank on the subject of internal sanitation.

WANTS

WANTED—Two single men to travel with manager as salesmen; bright, energetic country men or school teachers preferred. State age, previous employment; good advancement to right parties. Salary and expenses. Write F. B. Miller, Gen'l Delivery, Clearfield, Pa. A. 17-5p.

WANTED—To buy milk. Inquire Adam Bello, 409 Sixth Street. A. 17-5p.

FOR SALE—Four male Collie and Shepherd pups. \$2.50 each. J. E. Thompson, Kylerstown, Pa. A. 11-6t.

WANTED—Strong, intelligent boy 16 to 18 years old to work in grocery store. Good steady position. Good right boy. Also a school boy to drive extra delivery wagon on Saturdays. Address Grocer, Progress office. A. 17-5p.

FOR RENT—A medium sized store room near business district of Clearfield. It is suitable for any business. Must be rented at once. Address M. G. care Progress. A. 17-5p.

FOR SALE—Good six room, gold brick house on Turnpike avenue. Address W. C. Progress. A. 17-5p.

HOUSEKEEPER OR WIFE WANTED—Man thirty years old, with housekeeper or wife. Do not drink and will be kind to good women. Applicant to be twenty or thirty years old. Answer Progress office of M. G. and reply will be forwarded to gentleman unopened.

Found—At Mineral Springs Park yesterday a pair of nose glasses. Owner may have same by paying for this notice and calling upon D. E. Young, manager of Mineral Springs Park.

FARMERS WILL ORGANIZE TO OBTAIN LEGITIMATE SPRING WHEAT PRICES

Fargo, N. D., Aug. 18.—(By United Press.)—Spring wheat growers through both the Dakota and Minnesota legislatures will confer here on a plan to combine and demand what they consider a fair price for their grain.

O. S. Norms of the editorial department of the Non-Partisan Leader, Fargo, will be one of the speakers. The leader is the organ of the Farmers' Party that recently swept North Dakota in a political victory.

Each acre of spring wheat will get a chance to tell of the cost of production of spring wheat," said Norms today. "We shall then add a reasonable profit and arrive at a reasonable price per bushel. When that price isn't paid, farmers will be equipped to store the wheat a sufficient length of time to command the proper price. Discrimination must be stopped."

At the Opera House

"THE HOUSE OF FEATURES"

TONIGHT

TRIANGLE PICTURES
PRESENT

De Wolf Hopper

"SUNSHINE DAD"

in 5 reels.

"Dad" is a gay boy, fond of the girls and this gets him into many side splitting complications.

Ford Sterling

"THE SNOW CURE"

An unusual kind of Keystone Comedy

Catchy and Appropriate Music By the Orchestra

First Show Starts at 7 O'clock.

Adults, 10 Cents.

TOMORROW

BLUEBIRD PHOTOPLAYS
PRESENTS

J. Warren Kerrigan

"A SON OF THE IM-

MORTALS."

In 5 Reels

From the book by the same name. A similar story to Graustark. Plenty of action, superb acting and a delightful love story.

also

A PARAMOUNT CAR-

TOON COMEDY.

Children, 5 Cents

Fashion Hints By Margaret Mason

(Written for the United Press)

Again of nighties now I sing,
Of nighties sheer that closely cling,
So fine they'll pass inside a ring,
And O, they cost like anything.

New York, Aug. 18.—If there should be a shortage in the Georgette crepe output goodness knows what would ever become of us. Not only are most all our day clothes made of this filmy fabric, but all of our night clothes as well. So we couldn't go out and we couldn't go to bed. The chances are we'd take the only course left to us and go daffy.

However, no such dire calamity presages at the moment of going to press. The Georgette Crepe industry flourishes; so likewise does the diaphanous nightgownfashioned of this far from opaque material.

The Georgette crepe nightie is truly a thing of beauty, but hardly a joy forever as it scarcely has the lasting qualities of a nainsook or even a crepe de chine gown.

Some of the most exquisite models are the most simple, relying on the perfection of the material for their sole charm. On empire model of flesh tinted Georgette is sleeveless and is bordered around the neck and the armholes with a heading of fine footings. A wide band of flesh satin ribbon run under the footing makes a high waistline.

A unique finish on another flesh toned model is formed of tiny pale blue baby ribbon. One with this finish in pink, and another in mauve are also shown. All of the gowns come in white and ivory also.

Another charming finish is a tiny hemstitched banding of the Crepe Georgette itself either blue or mauve on either flesh gowns and pink, blue or mauve on the white.

Lavender, by the way, is rapidly superseding that erstwhile Frenchy Favorite, pale blue, as a combination with flesh underwear and touches of mauve are found on nearly every smart new article of lingerie this season.

The pajama girl is not the rarity now that she used to be. She is no longer the pink pajama girl, however, although she still is the pink of perfection. Alluring indeed are the 1916 pajamas of maize, mauve, blue or rose broche narrowly banded in lavender, all save the mauve one which has a Nile green finish.

For the fascinating maid who cannot quite make up her mind between the enchanting nighties and the alluring pajamas comes a pajama nightgown, if you please. It is of pink batiste, crepe de chine or Crepe Georgette and is cut in one with a nightie top and an ending of full pantaloons like Pierrot always wears with a cunning lace edged frill around the ankles. Bifurcated fashions also have spread to negligees, and a recent imported model has full Turkish trousers of crepe de chine, a crush taffeta girdle of contrasting shade, and a blouse and loose coat of crepe georgette. The blouse is finished around the neck with a wide fringed double ruche of the taffeta.

BARBERS NOTICE.

On and after August 21st, the price of a shave in all Clearfield shops will be fifteen cents. Closing hour will be promptly at eight o'clock except on Saturdays when we will close at 10 o'clock.
al5to19 Barbers of Clearfield.

Don't Wait For August Clothing Sales

Prices are advancing too fast. The wholesale price of clothing has risen 10 to 20 per cent all thru the lines.

Price cuts at this time are fictitious. The staple blues, grays and browns are hard to get even at an advanced price.

A Few Odds and Ends

There's a few lines that are broken as to size, that I have yet, to go at the old price, but don't put off buying too long. We're going to sell a lot of these tomorrow so there won't be much to pick from after that.

FLEGAL
The Clothier
Second St.

Dollar Day-- A Success

Without Your Co-operation we Could Not Have Made It So.
We Thank You For That Co-operation

A lot of lines are cleaned out but we have placed new goods in this sale so that your dollar will yet go a long way in replenishing your wardrobe. We have decided to continue the Dollar Day on Saturday.

We know that there are a lot of people in Clearfield that haven't had time to get in the store. They will miss the lines that have been sold out but there's still a great many things of interest.

A. W. LEONARDSON CO.
MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Store Will Be Open Until 9:00 P. M.

WATKINS GLEN EXCURSION

Sunday
August 20th

\$200 Round Trip

via



For tickets and further information consult local ticket agent.

We've Reduced Oxford Prices

The lines are fairly well cleaned out but enough here yet to meet particular buyers. We have some especially good numbers at

98c

THE REDUCTIONS ARE GENERAL

It's time to clean out summer lines and we're going at it in a way that will please you.

Dainty organdies, sheer lawns, plain and figured voiles, figured Rice cloth; women's waists, kiddies' dresses, hosiery for the whole family, parasols in fancy patterns; all these have been included in the reductions so that we can make ready for the Fall goods that will be coming soon.

* * * * *
* GREAT ICED TEA WEATHER! *
* We've a fresh shipment of Bours Teas— *
* ideal for making iced tea—the pound . . . 60c *
* * * * *

ROSS & WOODS
Market Street Clearfield Pa.

Gossip for Tonight's Tea Table

Mrs. C. B. Graham and children, of Jersey Shore, are visiting at the home of H. C. Graham on Daisy Street.

Kay Shirey and Miss Pearl Rau, of Detroit, Mich., are guests at the home of Mr. Shirey's aunt, Mrs. A. S. Shaw, on William Street. They will visit with friends and relatives in this vicinity for a week or ten days.

Mrs. E. E. Brown returned last evening from Pittsburgh where she spent part of the summer.

Miss Ella Uncles left today for Philadelphia and Atlantic City where she will visit friends and relatives.

Miss Maude Prindible of Patton is visiting at the home of her brother James Prindible on Front Street.

Mrs. Charles Kurtz entertained the Clearfield Duplicate Whist club this afternoon at her home on West Front street in honor of her house guest Mrs. Moore of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. James Prindible had the misfortune to fall down the back stairs of her home on Front street last evening and dislocate her shoulder.

Mrs. I. B. Norris of Curwensville, spent yesterday with her son L. C. Norris at his home on Second street.

Herbert Albert of DuBois motored to Clearfield on business yesterday.

Bruce Thompson of Philadelphia who has been spending the summer at Curwensville visited Clearfield friends yesterday.

George Prindible of Patton motored to Clearfield on business last evening.

Otto Adamitz, of Grass Flat was a business visitor in Clearfield yesterday.

Mrs. M. J. Switzer and two children are visiting relatives in Clymer.

Misses Anne and Sarah Hartafelt of DuBois, are visiting Miss Fannie Metcalf.

Mrs. Rachael Dubson and daughter Nellie returned last evening from a seven week's visit at Lake Chautauque, N. Y.

Mrs. William Shiner and son Lester returned to their home in Altoona this morning after spending a few days with parents near Riverview.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan Beahm and children are spending the week at Weilder camp.

Florence S. G. Friant and daughter Florence who have been visiting her brother Jack Mohny and family on West Front street left for their home in Punxsutawney last evening accompanied by Miss Margaret Mohny; who will spend a couple of weeks visiting there.

Miss Zoe Whitmarsh entertained a number of friends last evening at her home on Third street in honor of Miss Marian Kepler who left today for her home in Erie. The young folks enjoyed a delightful evening in dancing and playing games. Delicious refreshments were served.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Krebs at their home in Ebensburg, Wednesday, a son.

Miss Christine Dietrick of Hastings is visiting friends in town.

Miss Marion Kepler who has been spending the summer with her aunt, Mrs. McCortney, left today for her home in Erie.

Frank Hess of Charleston, S. C. is visiting his sister, Mrs. Ambrose Flannigan.

Mrs. C. A. Woods and daughter of Grampian were shopping in town today.

Mrs. M. V. Mapes has returned from a visit in DuBois and Brookville.

Mrs. R. J. Thomas returned to her home in Williamsport today after a visit with her daughter.

Mrs. Joseph Beauseigneur returned to her home in LeContes Mills today after a visit with relatives.

John Mull of Philipsburg attended the Leap Year dance at the Country Club last evening.

W. H. Denlinger of Patton attended to business in Clearfield today.

Miss Louise Small left today for her home in Kearney, Neb., after spending several weeks with her school friend, Miss Helen Dutton.

Mr. Reynolds of Altoona attended the dance at the Country Club last evening.

Miss Helen Philips and brother Earl are visiting relatives in Philipsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester McFarland of Johnstown are visiting friends and relatives in town.

Mrs. S. W. E. Philips entertained the L. S. C. Club and also a few friends last evening at her home on Fourth street. A delightful evening was spent by all and an excellent lunch was served.

Miss Elgie Bitner left on the morning train for her home at Beech Creek to attend the funeral of a cousin.

Mrs. Belle Zeigler who has been spending some time with her daughter Mrs. Will Pratt at Manton, has returned to the home of her son, W. H. Zeigler, of West Fifth avenue.

Lou Boyer of DuBois was among the visitors to Clearfield today.

GLOBE THEATRE TONIGHT

Special Knickerbocker Star feature

"HOUSES OF MYSTERY"

In 3 Acts—Featuring Paul Gilmore

With all star cast. See story.

Essence Feature

THE BOOK AGENT'S ROMANCE

In 2 Acts featuring G. M. Anderson

Self Feature Comedy

"SPUNKS"

Robin Feature

"OPHELIA"

One act Drama with all star cast

Adults 10c Children 5c

Where the air is clean and cool.

GLOBE THEATRE TONIGHT

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"SPUNKS"

Robin Feature

"OPHELIA"

One act Drama with all star cast

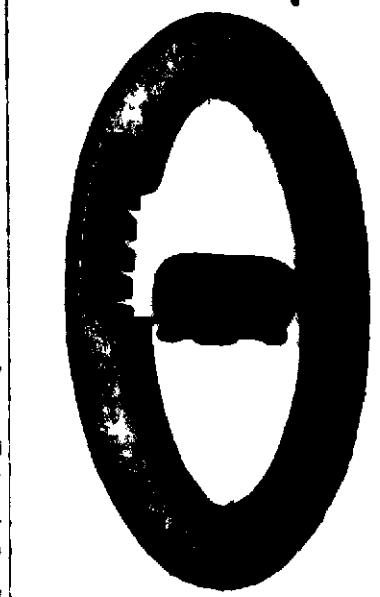
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KEYSTONE ICE CREAM CO.

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Air Free Care Free



Good bye to punctures and flat tires.

Here is a tire that eliminates all the danger and annoyance of punctures and blowouts. A virtuous guarantee for 3,000 miles for Ford cars. Investigate.

O. K. TIRE COMPANY
Grampian, Pa.

ARRIVE FOR CONVENTION.

New York, Aug. 18.—Today witnessed the arrival of the advance guard of the 20,000 delegates and visitors who are expected here from all over the country for the annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies and the meetings of its numerous affiliated organizations "Catholic Week" as the period of the convention has been designated, will begin Sunday and continue until Thursday of next week.

Several preliminary meetings are to be held, however, before the opening of the convention proper. The Catholic Press Association began its annual session today, as did also the committee on social propaganda of the German Roman Catholic Central Verein.

Look for the Workman's ad on Page 2.

CURWENSVILLE NEWS

Mrs. Frank L. Arnold left yesterday for Marysville, Tennessee, where she will spend some time with her daughter, Mrs. Alice Kramer.

Some twenty-five members of the local Order of Moose from this place went to Osceola Wednesday evening and took part in the celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Moose lodge of that place. Over three hundred members of the order were present from all parts of this and adjoining counties. The Curwensville contingent returned home well pleased with their visit and the cordial treatment accorded them.

James Connelly, late of the Clearfield Spirit, took supper at the Park hotel last evening. He accompanied the jolly crowd of "get acquainted" tourists, over one hundred in number, who spent several hours in town on their way home to Clearfield.

Mrs. Chas. Sweeney and Mrs. Harry Kirk were summoned to Philipsburg yesterday morning by telephone word announcing their mother, Mrs. Hagarth, had met with an accident which resulted in a broken hip bone. The accident happened when she was arising from her bed in the morning, stepping on the floor she twisted in such a manner causing the limb to double under her, resulting as above stated.

Mrs. Lind Faust of Wilkensburg, came to Curwensville yesterday and is visiting with relatives and friends. A number of the people here will remember her as Miss Sara Stevenson, who before her marriage, was the Western Union telegraph operator here.

Mrs. N. D. Shirey, High street, South Side, left yesterday morning for Altoona and Hollidaysburg, where she will spend the next ten days renewing old acquaintances and visiting with relatives.

Miss Beulah Draucher, one of the "hello" girls in the Bell telephone office, is off on her summer vacation. She will visit Lock Haven and other eastern cities and towns ere her return to her tedious duties.

Mrs. Kendall and Miss Lucilla Hipps joined the excursionists yesterday and went to the big picnic at Lakemont Park, near Altoona. Curwensville sent a large delegation out in that direction on the same train.

Miss Lou Holden, the accommodating and efficient manager of the Bell telephone office here, started in today on a well earned vacation which will terminate in about sixteen days. Next week she contemplates touring Pittsburgh, Wilkensburg and other towns along the main line of the P. R. R. She has been a faithful employee of that company since 1906.

Don Kittleberger, wife and child, who live in Altoona, and who have been up at camp BoNarr for more than a week, came down yesterday and are stopping at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Wrigley for the week end.

Mrs. Frank Weaver, this place, was notified yesterday of the death of her brother, Robert Hunter, which occurred at Vintondale some time during the preceding evening. His death was caused from cancer of the stomach. He was aged about fifty years, and leaves a wife and six children. Mrs. William Peoples and Mrs. Frank Farley, this place, are sisters of the deceased, and James Hunter, of the South Side, is a brother. The time of the funeral could not be learned at this writing.

Miss Elizabeth Supplee of Philadelphia, arrived yesterday at the home of Mrs. A. M. Kirk, where she will be a guest for the next two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosser Thomas leave today for their old home in Williamsport, and expect to be gone for the next ten days or two weeks.

The weather man played fair with the Curwensville Chautauqua people yesterday during their third day in town. The afternoon performance was not as largely attended as deserved, yet the large tent was fairly well filled with people who enjoyed that kind of entertainment. In the evening, despite the other half dozen odd side attractions, the attendance was much larger than at any time yet.

The lecturer was a good speaker and his enunciation of the language was clear and clean cut. His subject was, "The Law, the Lass and the Lad," and was an exhaustive one and his illustrations, as he saw them in his juvenile court experience, were brought out with force and comprehensiveness. Some of his sound sentiments, as to the government of the young, will last long in the minds of many of his hearers, as they were so practicable and applicable.

This afternoon's program will consist of a popular concert by Josef Mach's Bohemian band, and a lecture, "Fads and Extremes," by Dr. George P. Bible. The evening entertainment will consist of only one grand number, that being a full grand concert by the Bohemian band and soloists.

BIG REGATTA FOR NEWARK.

Bayonne, N. J., Aug. 18.—The biggest thing in the shape of a rowing regatta that has been seen hereabouts in a long time is scheduled to take place on Newark Bay tomorrow under the auspices of the boat clubs in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Washington, Springfield and a number of other cities. The vents will include: Junior single gig, junior double gig, junior four barge, junior four gig, junior eight shell, intermediate double gig, intermediate quadruple shell, association senior shell, senior double shell, senior four barge and senior eight shell.

BIDS WANTED

Sealed proposals will be received by the Street Committee of the Town Council of the Borough of Philipsburg, Pa. up until 12 o'clock noon on Monday August 21st, 1916, for the construction complete of the paving of Laurel street from the east line of Front street to the east line of North Second street; North Second street from the north line of Laurel street to the south line of Pine Street; and Pine Street from the east line of North Centre Street to the east line of Sixth Street with vitrified brick on an ash foundation, about 1415 feet in all.

Plans, specifications and form of contract may be seen at the office of the Borough Secretary or the Borough Engineer.

The Borough reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

M. WARD FLEMING
Secretary of Council

Aug. 9-9tc

Advertise in the Progress.

CLEARFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1916.

Volume XI.

Tourists Had Great Time and Enjoyed Tours Very Much

Following Their Visits as Reported Yesterday, They Visited Grampian, Luthersburg and Curwensville

EACH READ ABOUT TRIP IN PROGRESS

Bathing was quite popular in Clearfield last night. Everyone of the seventy-five or more tourists plunged into the waters immediately after reaching their homes in an effort to shake off that part of Clearfield county that does not belong in the borough limits. Today they are all feeling fine and while not ready for another trip at once all agree that the get acquainted tour is one of the best outings the business men could take even though it had no business significance. Every one of the tourists feel that he has many more friends in the country than he had a week ago and the towns visited feel that they know Clearfield better. The Progress yesterday gave you a running story of the trip up to 4 p. m. demonstrating that it is on the job and right up to the minute with news, particularly when it is anything affecting the business welfare of Clearfield county.

One of the best places the tourists found along the route, although it was not on the schedule, was the farm of D. H. Watts near Kerrmoor. Mr. Watts had several baskets of fine fruit ready for the men and the looks of the fine house, setting against the hill, surrounded by the best in shrubbery and trees, so attracted them that all left the autos and made themselves at home. Mr. Watts' has the thanks of the entire delegation for the treat and the manifestation of friendship for Clearfielders.

Grampian came in for a nice long visit and some good music by the

band. An exceptionally large number of people turned out at Grampian and many old acquaintances were renewed. The band gave their concert nearly in front of the residence of Hon. J. Currier.

After the stop at Grampian the autos whisked their way over the hills to Luthersburg, which, with its colonial hall, creates an atmosphere of reverence. The tourists met with a hearty reception at Luthersburg and many friends were made. Returning from Luthersburg, through Grampian the route led to Curwensville and while no one was in evidence at the arrival of the tourists, after they had their evening meal and the band began to play, the streets were lined with people. No concerted effort was made by the Curwensville business men to welcome the Clearfielders but this apparent lack of courtesy was more than made up by the great crowd of people who thronged the streets and greeted the visitors after they had eaten. The tourists did ample justice to the excellent meals provided by the management of the Park and Central hotels. The Curwensville people were genial and friendly in every way and no one has a reason to complain of the treatment accorded the tourists at any point on the two day trip. A feature of the evening that was appreciated by the business men was the free distribution of a copy of the Progress to each man as he ate his evening meal at Curwensville. The issue contained a writeup of the trip he had taken that day.

Clearfield Man Is Found Dead In Bed

John Renard Dies Suddenly at Falls Creek While Visiting

John Renard, a resident of Clearfield, was found dead in bed at the home of Arthur Steens, at Falls Creek yesterday morning. He had died during the night, death apparently being due to a cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Renard was aged 56 years, and had resided in Clearfield for the past 27 years. He was a native of Houtzdale and went to Falls Creek to visit with his brother-in-law on July 16. The next day he fell and broke his ankle but had been getting along nicely. His death was very unexpected. He is survived by his wife and was a member of the Lutheran church. He was afflicted with the Moose lodge, the Eagles, Red Men and Odd Fellows.

Mr. Renard has been an employee of the Clearfield Brewing company since the time of his arrival in Clearfield until a few months ago when he went blind. The remains will be taken to Clearfield on the afternoon train today. The funeral will probably be held on Sunday.

HANGING AT TAMPA.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 18.—Sheriff W. C. Spencer early this morning completed final preparations for the execution of Charles Haines, a negro, who was convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of Marshal Joe S. Walker at Port Tampa City. Haines was to have paid the death penalty in June, but a stay of execution was secured pending submission of his case to the pardon board, which today refused to interfere in his behalf.

DEUTSCHLAND DUE TODAY.

New York, Aug. 18.—(By United Press)—The German commerce submarine Deutschland which dashed out of the Virginia capes on the night of August 24, should arrive at a German port today, if she maintained the 16 day schedule established on her first voyage across the Atlantic to Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Witherow and daughter Emma attended Lakemont day yesterday at Lakemont park.

Newspaper Fight on Gerard Nearly Over

Ambassador Says Correspondents Are Inviting Trouble With U. S.

By Carl W. Ackerman
Berlin, August 18.—(By United Press)—The fight against Ambassador Gerard by several German newspapers because of his alleged utterances regarding the German censorship, appeared to be subsiding today. The "Morgenpost" alone of the newspapers that joined in the attack yesterday, renewed its criticism today. The Morgenpost editor however, contented himself largely with reiterating the hope that the German government would investigate Gerard's alleged attitude. Gerard made a frank statement of his position in talking to the American correspondents. He explained that by their action the correspondents were inviting trouble between the United States and Germany.

APPROPRIATION BILL FOR ARMY VETOED TODAY

Veto Result of Provision Exempting Retired Officers from Liability for Service

MAY PASS BILL OVER VETO

Washington, Aug. 18.—(By United Press)—President Wilson today vetoed the army appropriation bill. His action resulted from a provision in the bill exempting retired army officers from liability for service and disbanded under the articles of war. The exemption provision grew out of objections made by certain retired officers desiring not to be called for service in the Mexican trouble.

Within an hour after the veto reached the house, Chairman Hay restated the measure. The bill followed the exemption plan and succeeded in embodying it in the bill despite the fight made against it by Secretary Baker. In his veto of the measure, the President's substantial objection is to such exemption. He says that as long as retired army officers are continued in the status as members of the United States army, they cannot under the constitution be relieved from obedience to the President.

Congress to pass the bill over the President's veto must muster a two-thirds vote, on the recent measure, and it is believed by some that this vote cannot be obtained. The action of the President however, is deemed likely to delay the adjournment of congress.

DOROTHY LITTEN DIED.

Wava Dorothy Litten, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Litten of West Clearfield died at the Clearfield hospital today, aged 1 year 14 days. Funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon at 2:30. Interment at Mt. Joy cemetery.

ADDITIONAL PERSONALS

Miss Grace Barratt is visiting with friends in Altoona.

Mrs. Hugh Daugherty returned today from a visit to Jersey Shore and Philadelphia.

Mrs. Harry O'Brien is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. William Derrick.

Frank Rook has returned from an extended trip to Colorado and other western points.

Miss Margaret Beahan entertained twenty friends last evening at her home in Hillsdale in honor of her cousin Miss Julia Delaney of DuBois. Dancing, music and games furnished delightful amusements for the delightful guests.

Miss Lenore Murray of Washington, D. C., is visiting relatives in town.

Miss Frances Shaw took in the excursion to Lakemont Park yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Norris left today for Milton to spend a few days with their daughter, Mrs. W. S. Heinen.

Mr. and Mrs. Rembrandt Peale of St. Benedict, motored to Clearfield today.

Miss Ruth Carlisle has returned to her home in Pittsburgh after a visit with relatives in Clearfield.

Miss Mary Mathew of Wayne, and Miss Hazel Kisner of Carlisle.

Look for the Workman's ad on Page 2.

\$6,000 DAMAGE SUIT A RESULT OF CAVE-INS

Gilbert Hoover of Cooper Township Suing C. B. C. Co. For Damages to Farm

NO SUPPORT LEFT FOR SURFACE

Suit has been brought by Gilbert Hoover of Cooper township against the Clearfield Bituminous Coal corporation to recover \$6000 damages which the plaintiff avers has been done to his farm and farm buildings by cave-ins due to alleged carelessness and negligence of the corporation. Mr. Hoover is the owner of a 160 acre farm in Cooper township but the rights to mine the coal from under the land are owned by the Clearfield Coal corporation, having been sold by the plaintiff to John C. Rading who in turn sold them to the coal company.

Mr. Hoover avers that the corporation mined the coal from the land and failed to leave proper support for the surface which has resulted in several cave-ins, about thirty feet in length and four to five inches in width. The company at first left columns of coal which was sufficient to support the surface but about 1912 they took out these columns and left only the wood props which have decayed, causing the cave ins.

The cave-ins have made farming burdensome and inconvenient and have jeopardized the house and barn, depreciating their value, according to Mr. Hoover's statement. Mr. Hoover has brought suit through his attorney A. H. Woodward for \$6000 damages to his property.

"HOUSES OF MYSTERY"

Crile, United States secret service agent is ordered to break up a gang of smugglers who are working on the California coast. His sweetheart, witty and pretty, begs that she might assist him and says she had the nerve to wear an officer's badge.

They locate the smugglers and an assault is made on Crile but is frustrated by the witty Grace. In an encounter with one of the smugglers Crile throws him off the cliff killing him. The smuggler's body is found by Sam another of the band who takes from the body a telegram to Crile. The telegram is from headquarters. Grace meets Sam and through him unearths the scheme of the smugglers, while Sam goes to the shanty of Gypsy Nell as a disguised smuggler who thinks Sam is a spy and there is a struggle. Sam is placed in prison where upon search they find the telegram throwing suspicion on Sam. Grace and Griel tracks Sam to the shack of Gypsy Nell. Griel frees Sam who is attacked by the other smugglers. Out of revenge Sam turns state's evidence which is the beginning of the end of "The Smuggler's Reign."

The leader of the gang who is posing as an artist holds forth in a big mansion which is also a house of mystery. The house is attacked by detectives. The detectives' act is frustrated, however, and Grace is left in a dying condition in a secret vault of the mansion. The gang escapes. Crile prepares for a final encounter with the smugglers and there ensues a terrific hand to hand fight on the cliff. He discovers the dying Grace under the house. The smugglers encounter the detectives but Grace meets them and captures the entire gang, and begs the privilege to bear the star in the United States secret service.

HURLER SCOTT GETS TRYOUT.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 18.—Jack Scott, giant right-hand hurler of the Macon club of the South Atlantic league, was on the Pirate roster today for a through tryout. The big fellow is 23 years old; 6 feet 2½ inches tall, and weighs 201 pounds. Players recently bought back by Pittsburgh from the bushes were: Infielder Jimmy Smith, Toronto; Pitcher Carmen Hill, Infielder Jimmy McAuley and Paddy Siglin, from Rochester; Outfielder Jesse Altenburg and Infielder Bernard Cleveland; Catcher Fred Blackwell and Pitcher L. Douglas, from Wheeling; William Wagner, from Tex. Outfielder Eugene Maide, from Ind.

Look for the Workman's ad on Page 2.

Leap Year Affair is Given at Country Club

Many Out-of-Town Guests Enjoy the Dance Given by Young Ladies.

One of the most successful leap year affairs of the year was the dance given last evening by the younger social set of Clearfield at the Clearfield-Curwensville country club. More than sixty young people were present and enjoyed the dancing, excellent music for which was furnished by the Guelich two piece orchestra. A large number of out-of-town guests were present from Bellefonte, Curwensville, Philipsburg and Houtzdale. Delicious light refreshments consisting of punch, sandwiches, and coffee were served by the young ladies about twelve o'clock which were especially enjoyed. The dance was one of the most successful given by the young ladies of town in honor of their gentlemen friends.

ALLIES REPORT MANY GAINS ON ALL THE FRONTS

British and French Push Forward On Somme in Heavy Fighting

RUSS MAKE EXTENSIVE GAINS

London, Aug. 18.—(By United Press)—British and French forces on the Somme front advanced their lines in heavy fighting last night and early today. The Russian troops in the region of Jablonipza made extensive gains according to advices from the allied capitals today. On the Verdun front the northeastern sector the French retook the Fleury village, ejecting the Germans from all parts of the town. They also advanced their lines at Thiamont and in the Chapire region. Dispatches from Berlin state that the Austrians advanced as far as Broukrow and repulsed Russian massed attacks there.

The British went forward northwest of Buxentun le Petit and repulsed hostile attacks in the region of Martinpuich. Trenches near Baxentun le Petit were wrecked by British artillery fire and jammed by the enemy dead, General Haig reported. The French blow to take possession of Fleury was made on the 17th day of the battle about Verdun.

The Russian and Italian assaults have been repulsed on their invasion of Hungary. Koroneza Heights, one of the gateways to Hungary plains, was the center of fierce fighting today, the Russians slowly making their way up the mountain, official dispatches state.

The Austro-Germans have wrested from the Slavs southwest of Lemberg, was contained in Russian statements today. The enemy delivered their greatest blows 30 miles north of Stanislaw and were repulsed. Repulses of Italian attacks were claimed in Berlin statements.

Turks Reinforce Austrians.
London, Aug. 18.—Turkish troops commanded by German officers, have reinforced the Austrians fighting under General Bothmer on the eastern front. They were sent into action for the first time today and repulsed Russian attacks, it was stated in dispatches. The German war office admitted the British advances on the fronts, and violent fighting on the northeastern sector at Verdun.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S BIRTHDAY.

Berne, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Vienna says that the eighty-sixth birthday anniversary of Emperor Francis Joseph is being made the occasion today for patriotic observances in the capital and throughout Austria and Hungary. Te Deums are being celebrated in all the churches throughout the dual monarchy. The Emperor received innumerable telegrams of congratulation, including cordial messages from Emperor William and Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria. In accordance with the desire of his majesty the most of the funds collected to celebrate his birthday anniversary will be employed for the relief of the war sufferers.

LOST—On Friday, August 11th, between silk mill and driving park, a lady's wrist watch. Finder address Progress.

Strike Looms Up Big As Heads Determine Again to Stand Pat

Leave White House After Conference With Determination Not to Yield To Any Proposals of Wilson

WILL CONFER AGAIN TOMORROW MORNING

(Special to The Progress)

Washington, August 18.—A nation wide strike loomed up today again this afternoon when thirty-one railroad presidents left the White House determined not to accept proposal of the President. At 3:00 o'clock this afternoon they left the White House after a conference with President Wilson and as they left the executives carried an air of determination not to affect a settlement along the lines suggested by Mr. Wilson. In the meantime things looked black indeed for an amicable settlement of the differences between the railroads and their employees.

The railroad presidents will visit the President tomorrow morning again and between now and then they will confer with the managers of the roads who had charge of the negotiations up until this morning.

Chairman Hale Holden of the railroad presidents announced that another conference will be held tomorrow and said that the executives could not agree to the President's proposal.

The Brotherhood officials have accepted the President's proposal.

Washington, Aug. 18.—(By United Press)—It was announced at the White House shortly before eleven o'clock today that the conference of the President with the railway presidents has been put forward until 2 o'clock owing to the failure of some of the western system heads to reach Washington this morning. The conference was to have taken place at 11:30.

Meanwhile the employees in session at the Bijou Theatre expected to vote on the President's plan. It is probable that their decision will be known before the President goes into conference with the presidents of the roads. At 11 o'clock they requested the President to modify his proposal which he submitted to them. The request was made by Judge Chambers. It was announced that the President was preparing a statement to the people outlining in detail the effort to have a settlement reached, and would make that public after the conference with the railroad presidents. Representatives of the railroad managers would not discuss the situation today.

The 31 railway presidents entered the White House at 2 o'clock in a marked contrast to the entry of the 640 employees who marched to the executive mansion four abreast. The railroad executives for the most part swept up to the White House in taxicabs and automobiles, only a few of them walked. The result of the "huppheroods" vote on the President's proposition was withheld until later this afternoon. When the count was completed at 1:45 it was hinted by the teller, however, that the proposition had been adopted.

Congress Discusses Strike.
Talk of compulsory arbitration as the last means to head off a railroad strike, was heard in Congress today. In the event that the President fails to bring about a settlement some of

the senators and administration men believed that Congress should consider compulsory arbitration measures that could be made effective before the brotherhoods had struck. They usually give a week or ten days' notice, and in this time a compulsory arbitration bill could be passed provided the President ratified the plan.

Automobile Overtakes When Axle Is Broken

Vern Caldwell and Mother Escape Serious Injury

While driving up Hogback on the road between Clearfield and Curwensville, Vern Caldwell and his mother of Curwensville escaped serious injury when the automobile in which they were riding overturned, pinning them under it. The accident was caused by the sudden breaking of an axle which caused the car to swerve toward the hill, the sharp turn overturning it. Mr. Ogden who happened along jammed the automobile from over 100 ft. Caldwell and his mother who escaped with only slight injuries.

ARE PREPARING FOR METHODIST LAYMEN'S RALLY

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 18.—(By United Press)—H. B. Dickson of Philadelphia has opened permanent offices here for an executive secretary of the committee to arrange for the statewide Methodist laymen's rally here in November. Three thousand men are expected to attend. Mr. Dickson made many acquaintances throughout the state five years ago when he managed laymen's missionary campaigns in several cities.

Look for the Workman's ad on Page 2.

Standard Oil Announces Gasoline Will Drop to 20 Cents Next Week

Official Declares Decline is Not Due to the Federal Investigation But to Large Supply.

Pittsburgh, August 18.—(By United Press)—Consumers in Pittsburgh and nearby cities read with great interest the United Press report carrying the declaration of Standard Oil officials that the price of gasoline would soon be reduced in every section of the country to 20¢. For several months the price here has been not less than 25¢ a gallon and always from 2¢ to 4¢ a gallon more than in neighboring cities.

Replying to newspaper charges of discrimination against this city, the dealers replied that Pittsburgh has been given "a superior grade not provided in other cities." The Pittsburgh Press which has been leading a fight for lower gasoline, has been insisting editorially that the fluid fuel be reduced to the level of prices in other cities, as near producing centers as this city. Organizations of auto-

mobile dealers and users will back up the newspapers with action if necessary they said today.

Gasoline will drop to 20¢ in practically every section of the country within two weeks a Standard Oil official asserted today, at the same time denying that the government's investigation of the advance in prices had anything to do with the reduction. The decline, according to Standard Oil officials, is due to the fact that crude oil wells drilled last year are now showing exceptional yields.

Figures collected by the United Press from all parts of the country today, showed that motorists of various places are paying: Chicago and Des Moines 17 1/2¢; St. Louis 18 1/2¢; Denver 24¢ and 25¢; San Francisco, 19¢; Pittsburgh, 25¢; Detroit, 26¢; Indianapolis, 21¢; Ohio cities 20¢; Buffalo 23¢; Albany 25¢ and New York 23¢.

ONE ON JOHN STOCK

Mr. Stock approached Squire Lamg of Coalport, on our streets today and asked him what all the band concert and auto parade was about. The Squire replied that it meant that there was a little town in Clearfield County by the name of Coalport and that it was generally considered of more importance than Ansonville, Berwindsdale or Irvona. The Squire is probably correct. It is not right that Clearfield missed Coalport on her get acquainted tour but it was impossible to reach all the towns of the county in the two days available for tour. We congratulate Coalport on not being "mad on us" for our failure to visit her and hope their fine musicians will come again. The fact that Coalport conducts annual business men's tours is also to her credit as an up to date little city.

FACE SAVING LEGISLATION.

It is generally an occasion of surprise that the party in power should devote so much time and energy to what is merely face saving legislation. Such a measure is the Philippine bill just passed. This measure had for its real purpose the pledging of the United States to retire completely from the Philippines within five years. Even the potent influence of President Wilson was insufficient to save this provision, and without it the bill is almost meaningless. It makes certain changes in the Philippine government, but they are unimportant. The preamble is bad, because it is false. It is designed to raise in the minds of Filipinos hopes of independence which there is no immediate prospect of gratifying. The embodiment of this preamble in the legislation is worse than useless. The New York Tribune pronounces it "Enacting a Lie." Senator Borah demanded why the Democrats wanted to pass this bill at all in its emasculated form, but he got no satisfactory answer. Mr. Borah had voted for the bill when that amendment had been stricken out and, furthermore, he surprised the Senate by announcing that he had become convinced that the great majority of the American people were against the scuttle policy in the Philippines. The real reason why the bill was passed in its emasculated form was "to save the face of the President." He had decreed that the bill must pass and he and his friends in Congress believed that if Congress passed something called a Philippine bill the people would be too unintelligent to observe that what he had actually demanded had been rejected, and would construe the passage of the mere shell as a Wilson victory. Another "face saving" measure which probably will be put through is the Wilson-McAdoo Shipping bill. It won't be the real Wilson-McAdoo bill, which Congress could not be induced to pass, but a comparatively innocuous substitute which can do nothing worse than involve the waste of \$50,000,000 of the public funds, and which won't involve the United States in the European war, as would have the original Wilson-McAdoo measure. Here again, the only object in passing the emasculated Shipping bill is "to save the face of the President."

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 18.—The heads of fire departments in numerous cities of California, Oregon and Washington, are gathering in San Francisco today, preparatory to departing in a body for San Diego to attend the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Pacific Coast Association of Fire Chiefs. The delegation to the southern city will be headed by Thomas R. Murphy, chief of the San Francisco fire department and president of the Pacific Coast organization. The San Diego convention will be called to order next Monday morning and will continue in session through the entire week. Prior to the opening of the convention the delegates will spend two days in Los Angeles as guests of the fire department and citizens of that city.

The Board of Directors of the School District of Clearfield Borough hereby gives notice that it will receive sealed bids, up to 7 o'clock p. m. of the 4th day of September, 1916, for furnishing coal for the school year 1916-1917 at the following school houses: Reedsville, Leonard Grade, Central Grammar, New High School, Third Ward and Fourth Ward.

Bids will be received for the supply of any one building, or the supply at all the buildings.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

W SCOTT PIPER,
Secretary

A D BIGLFE,
President.

The Austr. in prov. of Herz
govina is directly across th Atlantic
from Molfetta, a distance of 12
mils."

Buy your Saturday's groceries and fruits from us. The fruits are fresh. The cantaloupes are particularly nice this week.

Cantaloupes	3c
New Tomatoes, per lb.	6c
New Cabbage, per lb.	5c
Sweet Potatoes, per peck	10c
Peaches	
Plums	
Celery	
Grapes	
Oranges	
Swift Premium Hams, per lb.	20c
Mother Hubbard Flour, per sack	\$1.80
Swans Down Cake Flour, per package	23c
Best grade Red Salmon, per can	17c
Pink Salmon, per can	9c
Sugar, per lb.	8c
Washington Crisp	9c
Shredded Wheat	11c
3 Loaves Bread	25c

WORKMAN'S CASH GROCERY

Nevling Block

...he has been carrying out
the job of a judge.

AL 6.1 NT 3E

Unbeatable Exterminator
of Rats, Mice and Bugs
Used the World Over - Guaranteed

Used the World Over - Used by U.S. Government
The Old Reliable That Never Fails - 15¢ 25¢ At Drugists
THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD-AVOID SUBSTITUTES

Until 9 P M Every N: D

Open Until 9 P. M. Every Night

Open Until 9 P. M. Every Night

Another Big 5-Hour Bargain Event

IT WILL PAY YOU TO ATTEND

I've gone over the whole stock and picked out a lot of seasonable merchandise to go into the bargain event. It only lasts Five Hours on Saturday Evening. There's a host of things you will need and we're here to save you money. If any of the family needs shoes, be sure to come in.

**306 Market
Street**

POLLACK'S BARGAIN STORE

**306 Market
Street**

EUROPEAN WAR ANNIVERSARY ARTICLES

WAR'S EFFECTS IN FRANCE

By Henry Wood

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Paris, July 3.—(By Mail)—Thanks largely to the historical "wollen sock bank" of the thrifty French, France today is financially and economically supporting the war without any serious strain on her national life while new elements the war has injected into industrial and economic life assure France industrial expansion without precedent when peace comes.

At the close of the war in 1870, when Germany imposed an indemnity of one billion dollars, it was the same "wollen sock bank" that saved France. To date, the war has cost France some \$8,000,000,000, 73 per cent. for military expense.

To meet this gigantic financial burden, the people have loaned the government nearly \$3,000,000,000. They have also paid nearly \$1,500,000,000 in war taxes, making a total of \$4,500,000,000, over half the cost of the war to date.

The French government has left with its people all the ready capital necessary for the full resumption of her industrial, commercial and agricultural activities the moment war ends.

By not imposing on her people the financial burdens of the war faster than their earning capacity will bear, France is able financially to continue the war now costing her over \$18,000,000 a day, for an indefinite period, without crippling either her financial, economic or industrial life.

The influx of female labor into all branches of French industrial life since the war began, the suppression of alcoholism and the restriction generally of alcoholic consumption, and above all the great lesson of industrial efficiency and maximum production which the war has taught France, hold out for her rosy prospects of the future that promise to compensate the loss in everything but human life the war has entailed on her.

Of the three great elements mentioned above that in two short years have revolutionized French industrial life, greatest perhaps in industrial efficiency and maximum productivity. Previous to the war, industrial efficiency was almost unknown outside the United States and Germany. But today France is industrially efficient. It was the necessity of saving the nation by incredible increases in the production of munitions and military supplies that taught France the lesson.

France's output of powder today is 44 times greater than before the war, her output of rifles 237 times greater, machine guns 98 times greater, cannon 25 times greater, 75-shells 54 times greater, heavy artillery 23 times greater.

This increase in productivity, due in part to an increased number of factories, is due principally to perfected efficiency.

Munitions, however, tell only half the story. All supplies necessary for equipment and maintaining millions of men in the field tell the other half.

The chemical industry in France which before the war was monopolized by Germany, has tripled in southern France, in the vicinity of Limoges and Dijon, doubled; while in the vicinity of Lyons it has taken the form of new lines, entirely unknown in France before the war.

When peace comes, this lesson of efficiency will be applied to every industry in France with an increase in the national productivity and wealth calculated to startle the world.

Other lessons of efficiency and maximum productivity have been taught to the French by the Germans at heavy cost. The French iron fields of the Basin of Briey, held by the Germans since the beginning of hostilities, produced for the French in 1913, 15,000,000 tons of iron and steel. The Germans, since they got possession of them, have made them produce 21,000,000. When France gets them back, she proposes to make them produce as much for her as they did for the Germans.

Efficiency in agriculture also has come to France through the hard necessity of Prussian occupation. Since the beginning of hostilities the Germans have occupied 2,000,000 out of the 33,000,000 acres, 2,000,000 acres that are the most productive in France. Before the war they produced \$1,000,000,000 annually or one-tenth of the national production and wealth.

Unfortunately with their passing into the hands of the enemy, France did not experience a corresponding decrease in her population. She has within her borders today, 1,000,000 war refugees—Belgians, Germans, French, Alsatians—so that 2,000,000 acres less of territory, she is still obliged to maintain her normal population of about 40,000,000. Enforced agricultural efficiency is enabling her to do it. Her wheat acreage for 1916 is 3,034,510 acres as against 6,571,580 for 1914 when she had 2,000,000 more acres of territory; her 1916 rye acreage is 920,975 as against 1,201,830 of 1914.

With the close of the war this agricultural efficiency and intensity will increase.

France has been unable to complete statistics on the miracles being wrought in her national productivity by the suppression of alcoholism and the restriction of alcoholic consumption. Minister of Finance, Ribot, however, states that the results are amazingly apparent and insure even greater restriction with the return of peace.

Before the war female labor was almost unknown in France. Estimates just completed state that with the end of the war women will represent from 75 to 80 per cent. of the labor in France. In the munition work alone 160,000 women are now being employed.

Industries newly invaded by women here include food, chemicals, paper, printing, textiles, clothing, leather, wood, metal, pottery, transportation and business generally.

WAR'S EFFECTS IN ENGLAND.

By Ed. L. Keen.

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

London, July 15.—(By Mail)—The classes are paying for this war; the masses are profiting by it.

This statement applies, of course, not only when the subject is considered from the purely financial angle. It would be a hopeless task to measure the toll of blood and tears that both paid. British aristocracy and British proletariat have both contributed generously to their young manhood and doubtless on this second anniversary of the war there are proportionately as many broken homes among the wage-earners as among the nobility. The war so far has made Great Britain 39,042 widows and deprived 83,389 children of their fathers. The Jutland naval battle alone added 1,500 widows to the roll.

In the material things of life never in England's history have the rich been poorer, or the poor richer than today. Under the new sliding scale of income duties, devised to help pay the nation's war bill of twenty-five million dollars a day, the capitalist whose yearly income is \$100,000 turns nearly forty per cent. of it into the treasury, whereas the thousand dollar wage-earner is let off with six per cent. Before the war the \$100,000 dollar man was making perhaps twice as much; while the present thousand dollar laborer was earning only \$500 or \$600.

With the exception of those directly interested in the munitions industry, the revenues of England's wealthiest families generally have been materially impaired, even before McKenna's tax collector comes around. The war reduced their rentals and business; also very patriotically they have transferred their large well-paying investments into smaller paying government securities.

On the other hand the manual laborer and his family are prospering as they never could have hoped in peace time, even though he has gone to the war for in that event the chances are that this wife and daughter and his under-age sons are working in munitions factories or elsewhere at wages he himself would have been glad to get in other days.

The war has temporarily remedied two of England's greatest social evils, unemployment and pauperism. The other evening the writer strolling down Fleet street and the Strand and returning to the United Press office by way of the Embankment, encountered only two beggars—both men and blind. Two years ago he would have been accosted by fifty or more most of them able-bodied men eager to work.

A great deal has been said about the increased cost of living here as a result of the war. Recent figures from the "Board of Trade Gazette" place the average advance in the price of food-stuffs in the last two years at 59 per cent., including the increased duties on tea and sugar as compared with an estimated similar increase in Germany of 20 per cent. This steadily diminishing purchasing power of the pound sterling has been more than compensated by the higher wages and increased opportunities for steady employment for men and women.

A visit to one of London's great department stores any afternoon would convince even a casual investigator that the standard of living among the working classes has improved. The smaller customers that pay cash have increased in numbers, especially in the last year; former bank credit accounts have dwindled. Particularly in munition making districts have tradesmen been profiting. Wage-earning families who previously had scarcely enough to keep the wolf at bay now buy expensive wear, new apparel, jewelry, etc., in such quantities that the National War Savings Committee is financially flooding the country with posters, pamphlets, and independent organizations are sending out lectures beseeching the people to "work hard, spend little and save much" for post-war days.

There are sealwags in England today just as there are in Germany; grasping employers, extortionate middlemen, unscrupulous retailers, taking personal advantage of this abnormal situation. Somewhere between the farmer and the housewife the price of milk jumps from six cents to twelve cents a quart.

In the matter of bacon, in the first five months of 1916 England imported nearly a million and a half hundredweight more than in the corresponding period of 1915; yet the government returns show an increase in price to the consumer of 31 per cent., a total increase since the war began of more than 50 per cent. The government is making a real effort to locate the particular culprits.

Nearly two million English women are filling the places in industrial life vacated by their husbands, fathers, sons and brothers. From driving street cars to making shells, switching railroad trains to ploughing fields, there is scarcely an avenue of labor in Great Britain not subject to the feminine invasion. Most of them are making men's wages and some of them wearing men's clothes. The London underground railways and omnibus systems are employing 1,832 women and girls. There are 1,200 women street car conductors in Glasgow. The Great Central Railway has filled the places of 1,756 of its 5,928 men with women. Fifty thousand women have registered with the Board of Agriculture to get out this year's crops.

Suffragettes who used to smash windows are washing them. Instead of shying brick-bats at cabinet ministers or defacing golf links, they are nursing soldiers or painting ships. Cultured women who never before turned their hands to labor are milking cows, mowing hay, or operating wireless keys.

When the war is over and the general readjustment comes, will these women who for a time have tasted the sweets of independence be satisfied to return to the plainer fare of domesticity?

The question is almost as big as the biggest social problem England is to face after the war—what to do with her soldiers.

WAR'S EFFECTS IN RUSSIA.

By William Philip Simms.

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Petrograd, July 15.—(By Mail)—Two years of war has done Russia good. She has not shirked in battle, has fought her best, paid the price in blood and bone and notwithstanding, is better off today than she was two years ago.

Russia's first big win was by abolishing vodka. Russia is without drunkards. Her second was her economic and industrial awakening. She is learning to walk alone. This double social miracle wrought by the war ought to prove a compensation to Russia for all she has lost or stands to lose.

Russia has nearly 200 million people of whom about 100 million, or 80 per cent. are peasants. These are better off than ever in their lives. They get good cash prices for what they sell. The high cost of living does not effect them as much as they live off their farms. Labor is scarce but what there is of it, is sober and accomplishes more than used to be accomplished when it was plentiful.

The peasants today have money. Prior to the war, 800 million rubles (400 million dollars) a year left the villages and towns to pay for drink. All this money now remains in the country.

Some 500 million rubles a year are now paid by the government as pensions to the families of soldiers. Therefore, at least a billion 500 million rubles a year are now in the villages and country which, before the war, was not there.

Shidlovsky, president of the controlling bloc in the Duma, himself a land owner, told me: "I am now employing a number of men on my plantation whom I had been compelled to fire before the war on account of drink."

"In the villages a veritable miracle has taken place. Characters I used to recognize as drunkards, wife-beaters and never-to-wells generally, have been completely transformed by the lack of vodka. They wear good clothes and are clean. On Sunday you see them at church with their wives neatly dressed and without the black eyes which used to be characteristic of them."

"Carpenters, cobblers, joiners and workmen generally are doing better work and more work now than they could before. Drink abstinence has worked a social and economic revolution in this country."

Everything is expensive in Russia at present owing largely to lack of transportation facilities in the interior and lack of a good seaport. But high prices really effect a comparative few—the college professors, law-

yers, members of the professions, clerks, etc.—whose incomes have not been increased since the war. The working classes, as a rule, are less hard hit because work is plentiful and wages two or three times as high as they were two years ago. Various citizen organizations have done good work along this line, keeping things going.

At the start of the war Russia's crops were threatened. Russia was utterly dependent on her crops and if they failed her, she would be really up against it. The union of local, local or county councils all over the Empire got busy, joined hands with the military and the job was done. Squads of laborers were told off to gather the produce. No corner of the country was too remote to pass. The crops were all saved to the last grain, in no time at all.

This was the work of the All-Russian Zemstvo Union, a national organization born of the war. This great group of plain people ever since has been working to support the army and the nation, taking care of interior labor problems as they concerned the rural districts, helping to distribute and look after the refugees and aiding in supplying the army at the front.

The cities of Russia have organized in the same way for similar service to the country, except they have the cities as their sphere of action, a Central Committee of members of both organization co-ordinating in their work.

The small factories and shops of Russia have been brought together under the War Industry Committee. The government deals directly with the great industries of the country. These are not only well known, but very few. But throughout the Empire there are scattered middle-sized shops and smaller ones of which the government knows nothing.

United, these middling shops and smaller ones could furnish the government, with considerable quantities of things badly needed by the army, so that is exactly what was done. They have been organized by the War Industry Committee forming practically one institution of gigantic proportions of which the war department can easily deal. Shells, hand grenades, trench mortars and all sorts of fighting machines are turned out in vast lots.

Before the war Russia depended upon the outside world, particularly upon Germany for her manufactured articles. Never having had the chance to do any organizing of her own, she was helpless to help herself. Sober and with spirit she has accomplished miracles in the last two years. When the war is over Russia is not going to forget all she learned.

Economically, Russia has progressed a century in two years. What she had done is worth more than the biggest indemnity even the most optimistic could hope for from Germany. Count Kokovtsov, Sergius Shidlovsky and other leaders declare one of Russia's greatest benefits from the war will be her winning of economic independence from Germany. If so, Russia has already taken her first step in learning how to use that independence.

Russia always wins in wars, even if she loses.

WAR'S EFFECTS IN ITALY.

By John H. Hearnley.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Rome, July 15.—(By Mail)—Italy, eighteen months ago was commercially and industrially bound hand and foot to Germany. War unloosed the bonds. With the help of English finances, Italy today is working out her own commercial salvation.

When the war began in 1914, millions of dollars of German money suddenly were withdrawn from Italian enterprises and the tourist trade, Italy's chief source of wealth, stopped. A rational moratorium became necessary. The bank of Italy and other patriotic institutions saved the country from bankruptcy.

Readjustment was in progress when the war between Italy and Austria was declared. A general war tax levy was prepared. Even the household piano did not escape. On all checks and receipts, a recent levy of two cents has been placed.

With munition factories Italy became dotted. They were a preparation for war in its aftermath, for they are so now as they will be converted into factories of peace. An armaments factory near Naples will become a dye works. Other plants will become machine shops. New Italy dreams of real industrial greatness within ten years.

The Italian situation of German imports threw a financial burden on the Italian people. Many times increased in price, but the advances served to bring out the inventive genius of the Latin race. Drugs, clothing and other products looked on as exclusively German, began to be made at home.

Nothing better illustrates Germany's industrial invasion of Italy

than its manufacture of typically Italian goods. For centuries the Romans and Florentines have been artists in hand made mosaic floors and ceilings and dress ornaments. The Germans invented machines for such manufacture at home. German-made mosaics for years have been sold in Italy far more cheaply than the Italian product could be.

The government is encouraging Italian industry. Associations to make Italians on Italy everywhere. "Italy first" is the new motto. Recently all Italian traveling men organized into one big association.

The cost of water power has decreased during the war. Electricity for manufacturing purposes has gone down. Having no coal now is working an electrical revolution in Italy. Electricity even for the domestic heating and cooking seems certain.

Italy's domestic life has been much affected by the conflict, especially in the smaller villages of the north and south. At first speculation in necessities was prevalent. Unnecessary suffering was occasioned by get-rich-quick dealers and producers. Municipalities have done much to stop such abuses. Municipal shops have been opened everywhere. These sell necessities generally at the prices which obtained before the war. First service and preference are given to the poorer classes.

In the municipally owned stores, milk sells for eight cents a pint. Private dealers ask ten cents. Municipal break and private stock cost about the same amount. The common variety is sold for four cents a pound, while the luxury kind brings about six cents a pound. The bread is all of a brownish, puffy sort, in which water is generally used. White flour is allowed only in the making of cake.

Meats are especially high. A pound of the best cut beef costs thirty-six cents in the municipal stores and fifty cents in the private places. Except in the case of milk the municipal supplies are always inferior to the private.

Practically all cooking is now done by gas. Coal has become the rarest luxury. Anthracite, which before the war brought \$13 a ton, now sells for \$40. Even coke has jumped from \$9 to \$32 a ton.

Wearing apparel also has increased in cost. The price of dresses for women and suits for men are at least twenty per cent. higher now than before the war.

The rich generally have been the hardest hit, especially those with holdings in Austria and Germany. In many instances war has robbed them of at least half their fortunes. Automobiles have had to be given up and servants reduced in numbers. Even hands that have never known work suddenly have had to toil.

A middle class family of six, living on \$2 a day before the war, now must spend almost \$3. This expenditure will provide daily supplies of wine and vegetables and meat once a day. Clothing absolutely necessary generally is reckoned in this outlay, but house rental usually is not.

In many ways the poor have suffered materially the least by the war. The beggars are the single exception. Their suffering is pathetic. They have been accustomed to look mostly to the traveling public for alms, but now no traveling public touches Italy.

The poor, however, generally are in good spirits. They live for the most part on wine and vegetables, which have increased little or not at all in price. Moreover, the effect of the absence of fathers, husbands and sons at the front is partly counterbalanced by the war time work of the women and children at home. Civic and military organizations pay them unusually well for making clothing and other articles, necessary for the soldiers in the field.

WAR'S EFFECTS IN GERMANY.

By Carl W. Ackerman.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Berlin, July 15.—(By Mail)—As the second year of the war closes, Germany's food problem is about solved. Government economists are turning their faces to the future.

During the last few months the food has been bad. The people have lived through on substitutes. The military campaign has not been materially affected by the change in food conditions at home. There have been no troubles as great as the Irish revolution. Food Dictator Batocki took the mask from the world's eyes regarding the food situation. Today he is well on the way to a solution of the problem.

The biggest economic problem in Germany is not food, but "What shall Germany do to meet the preparations of the Allies to declare an economic boycott of Germany and her allies after the war?" Germany has chosen for the solution of this problem Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Karl Helfferich.

Concerning the relationship of the submarine campaign and the "American Crisis" to the economic situation here, the German people believe

their submarine war against merchant ships was a retaliation, a defensive measure, against the English blockade which they say changed international law so that food for non-combatants could be declared contraband.

The view of the German people, as it is impressed upon a correspondent in the last twelve months is this: The submarine war was instituted to break the illegal blockade. Because England did not respect the interests of the unwarring people of Germany, Germany felt that she did not need to respect the interests of her enemy. President Wilson, however, undertook to speak for the neutrals against the submarine warfare but so far he has taken no drastic steps against the English blockade.

President Batocki recently told me he lifted the veil from the food situation here to impress on America that if it was fair respecting its relations to the belligerents it would do something to enforce international law as it was before the war respecting food-stuffs. Food for non-combatants was not contraband until the English Order in Council was made. Since then, practically no food stuff has come from America to Germany.

The German people have lived through a hard summer so far as food is concerned. Vegetables and fruits have been plentiful but meat, butter and other fats have been scarce. So at times have been potatoes, rice and beans. The market has been flooded with substitutes. It is undoubtedly true that if the food situation has changed suddenly, from the plenty of last summer to the scarcity of this summer, the people could not have adjusted themselves to it. But the change has been gradual. At first one did without meat two days a week then the number of times increased to four or five. Finally there were meatless weeks, but the people ate, complained or laughed and existed from day to day.

An American woman who has lived in Germany several years said she would see a sign on a shop reading "Butter." She would walk up closer and underneath, in small letters, was the statement that it was "sold out" or else it was an advertisement of a butter substitute made of fats and the roots of plants. There has been a substitute for everything. When there were no more fats to fry with, new frying pans were invented to fry meat without fat.

The scarcity of food caused many abuses and adulterations. A baker in Hamburg was arrested for making bread of sawdust. So was a Berlin baker merchant arrested for adding 67 per cent water to butter. Abuses have been watched for and stopped. Prices have been very high. The socialists have complained of them in the Reichstag with some success.

The first big difficulty was the laws of small German states forbidding the export of food. Bavaria had much more food than Prussia. The task of Batocki was to abolish these regulations.

Helfferich, who during the next 20 years will be one of Germany's leading figures has the new task of regulating and developing Germany's industries. Helfferich has had a meteoric career though still in his early forties. Two years he lectured in the University of Berlin, two years more he managed the Anatolian railway, for two years he was president of the Deutsche Bank, then for two years he was Secretary of the Treasury. Now for two years, so a member of the Reichstag remarked to me one day he will be Secretary of the Interior and then, he added, "he may be the next Chancellor, but not during the war."

Helfferich's immediate job is to prepare for Germany's business in peace time. He is to watch what the Allies do and prepare Germany's industries. Those who know Helfferich believe he will be successful.

There are many plans but the one furthest developed is to have the government import all raw material for its greatest need, after the war. Thoroughly the lowest price can be secured in foreign lands and the products can be sold at a margin in Germany. This margin can be used to pay the debts of the war and so keep down the ever heavy taxes.

It is impossible for anyone to report accurately what the situation is. One can only picture what one sees during one's travels. One sees no unemployed, except perhaps among some women. All factories are running full time, for eighty per cent. of Germany's industries are making war materials. Great municipal improvements are under way such as an extension of the underground railroad in Berlin and the construction of a new dock on the banks of the Spree.

There are only a few horses and automobiles, but much activity everywhere. Shops are crowded with buyers and the people comfortably and well dressed. There are no striking evidences of want because in peace time Germany was about the only European nation which had solved the problem of poverty.

Subscribe for The Progress.

Look and Feel Clean, Sweet and Fresh Every Day

Drink a glass of real lemonade before breakfast or with your dinner.

Life is not merely to live, but to live well, eat well, digest well, sleep well, look well, and in a glorious condition to attain, and how very easy it is if one will only adopt the morning inside bath.

Folks who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when they arise, with a tingling headache, stuffy from a cold, tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, can, instead, feel as fresh as a daisy by opening the sluices of the system each morning and flushing out the whole of the internal poisonous stagnant matter.

Everyone, whether ailing, sick or well, should, each morning, before breakfast, drink a glass of real lemonade with a teaspoonful of lemon phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. The action of hot water and lemonade phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases and acidity and gives you a splendid appetite for breakfast. While you are enjoying your breakfast the water and phosphate is quietly attracting a large volume of water from the blood and getting ready for a thorough flushing of all the inside organs.

The millions of people who are bothered with constipation, bilious spells, stomach trouble, rheumatism, others who have sallow skins, blood disorders and sickly complexions are urged to get a quarter pound of lemon phosphate from the drug store which will cost very little, but is sufficient to make anyone a pronounced crank on the subject of internal sanitation.

WANTS

WANTED—Two single men to travel with manager as salesman; bright, energetic country men or school teachers preferred. State age previous employment; good advancement to right parties. Salary and expenses. Write F. B. Miller, Gen'l Delivery, Clearfield, Pa. A. 17-5p.

WANTED—To buy milk. Inquire Adam Bello, 409 Sixth Street. A. 17-5p.

FOR SALE—Four male Collie and Shepherd pups. \$2.50 each. J. E. Thompson, Kylerstown, Pa. A. 11-8t.

WANTED—Strong, intelligent boy 16 to 18 years old to work in grocery store. Good steady position. Good right boy. Also a school boy to drive extra delivery wagon on Saturdays. Address Grocer, Progress office. A. 11-8t.

FOR RENT—A medium sized store room near business district of Clearfield. It is suitable for any business. Must be rented at once. Address M. G. care Progress. A. 11-8t.

FOR SALE—Good six room, gold brick house on Turnpike avenue. Address W. C. Progress. A. 11-8t.

HOUSEKEEPER OR WIFE WANTED—Man thirty years old with housekeeper or wife. Do not drink and will be kind to good women. Applicant to be twenty or thirty years old. Answer Progress office of M. G. and reply will be forwarded to gentleman unopened.

Found—At Mineral Springs Park yesterday a pair of nose glasses. Owner may have same by paying for this notice and calling upon D. E. Young, manager of Mineral Springs Park.

FARMERS WILL ORGANIZE TO OBTAIN LEGITIMATE SPRING WHEAT PRICES

Fargo, N. D., Aug. 18.—(By United Press.)—Spring wheat growers through both the Dakota and Minnesota legislatures will confer here on a plan to combine and demand what they consider a fair price for their grain.

O. S. Norms of the editorial department of the Non-Partisan Leader, Fargo, will be one of the speakers. The leader is the organ of the Farmers' Party that recently swept North Dakota in a political victory.

Each acre of spring wheat will get a chance to tell of the cost of production of spring wheat," said Norms today. "We shall then add a reasonable profit and arrive at a reasonable price per bushel. When that price isn't paid, farmers will be equipped to store the wheat a sufficient length of time to command the proper price. Discrimination must be stopped."

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"Dad" is a gay boy, fond of the girls and this gets him into many side splitting complications.

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An unusual kind of Keystone Comedy

Catchy and Appropriate Music By the Orchestra

First Show Starts at 7 O'clock.

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From the book by the same name. A similar story to Graustark. Plenty of action, superb acting and a delightful love story.

also

A PARAMOUNT CAR-TOON COMEDY.

Fashion Hints By Margaret Mason

(Written for the United Press)

Again of nighties now I sing,
Of nighties sheer that closely cling,
So fine they'll pass inside a ring,
And O, they cost like anything.

New York, Aug. 18.—If there should be a shortage in the Georgette crepe output goodness knows what would ever become of us. Not only are most all our day clothes made of this filmy fabric, but all of our night clothes as well. So we couldn't go out and we couldn't go to bed. The chances are we'd take the only course left to us and go daffy.

However, no such dire calamity presages at the moment of going to press. The Georgette Crepe industry flourishes; so likewise does the diaphanous nightgownfashioned of this far from opaque material.

The Georgette crepe nightie is truly a thing of beauty, but hardly a joy forever as it scarcely has the lasting qualities of a nansook or even a crepe de chine gown.

Some of the most exquisite models are the most simple, relying on the perfection of the material for their sole charm. On empire model of flesh tinted Georgette is sleeveless and is bordered around the neck and the armholes with a heading of fine footings. A wide band of flesh satin ribbon run under the footing makes a high waistline.

A unique finish on another flesh toned model is formed of tiny pale blue baby ribbon. One with this finish in pink, and another in mauve are also shown. All of the gowns come in white and ivory also.

Another charming finish is a tiny hemstitched banding of the Crepe Georgette itself either blue or mauve on either flesh gowns and pink, blue or mauve on the white.

Lavender, by the way, is rapidly superseding that erstwhile Frenchy Favorite, pale blue, as a combination with flesh underwear and touches of mauve are found on nearly every smart new article of lingerie this season.

The pajama girl is not the rarity now that she used to be. She is no longer the pink pajama girl, however, although she still is the pink of perfection. Alluring indeed are the 1916 pajamas of maize, mauve, blue or rose broche narrowly banded in lavender, all save the mauve one which has a Nile green finish.

For the fascinating maid who cannot quite make up her mind between the enchanting nighties and the alluring pajamas comes a pajama nightgown, if you please. It is of pink batiste, crepe de chine or Crepe Georgette and is cut in one with a nightie top and an ending of full pantaloons like Pierrot always wears with a cunning lace edged frill around the ankles. Bifurcated fashions also have spread to negligees, and a recent imported model has full Turkish trousers of crepe de chine, a crush taffeta girdle of contrasting shade, and a blouse and loose coat of crepe georgette. The blouse is finished around the neck with a wide fringed double ruche of the taffeta.

BARBERS NOTICE.

On and after August 21st, the price of a shave in all Clearfield shops will be fifteen cents. Closing hour will be promptly at eight o'clock except on Saturdays when we will close at 10 o'clock.
al5to19 Barbers of Clearfield.

Don't Wait For August Clothing Sales

Prices are advancing too fast. The wholesale price of clothing has risen 10 to 20 per cent all thru the lines.

Price cuts at this time are fictitious. The staple blues, grays and browns are hard to get even at an advanced price.

A Few Odds and Ends

There's a few lines that are broken as to size, that I have yet, to go at the old price, but don't put off buying too long. We're going to sell a lot of these tomorrow so there won't be much to pick from after that.

FLEGAL
The Clothier
Second St.

Dollar Day-- A Success

Without Your Co-operation we Could Not Have Made It So.
We Thank You For That Co-operation

A lot of lines are cleaned out but we have placed new goods in this sale so that your dollar will yet go a long way in replenishing your wardrobe. We have decided to continue the Dollar Day on Saturday.

We know that there are a lot of people in Clearfield that haven't had time to get in the store. They will miss the lines that have been sold out but there's still a great many things of interest.

A. W. LEONARDSON CO.
MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Store Will Be Open Until 9:00 P. M.

WATKINS GLEN EXCURSION

Sunday
August 20th

\$200 Round Trip

via



For tickets and further information consult local ticket agent.

We've Reduced Oxford Prices

The lines are fairly well cleaned out but enough here yet to meet particular buyers. We have some especially good numbers at

98c

THE REDUCTIONS ARE GENERAL

It's time to clean out summer lines and we're going at it in a way that will please you.

Dainty organdies, sheer lawns, plain and figured voiles, figured Rice cloth; women's waists, kiddies' dresses, hosiery for the whole family, parasols in fancy patterns; all these have been included in the reductions so that we can make ready for the Fall goods that will be coming soon.

* * * * *
* **GREAT ICED TEA WEATHER!** *
* We've a fresh shipment of Bours Teas— *
* ideal for making iced tea—the pound . . . 60c *
* * * * *

ROSS & WOODS
Market Street Clearfield Pa.

Gossip for Tonight's Tea Table

Mrs. C. B. Graham and children, of Jersey Shore, are visiting at the home of H. C. Graham on Daisy Street.

Kay Shirey and Miss Pearl Rau, of Detroit, Mich., are guests at the home of Mr. Shirey's aunt, Mrs. A. S. Shaw, on William street. They will visit with friends and relatives in this vicinity for a week or ten days.

Mrs. E. E. Brown returned last evening from Pittsburgh where she spent part of the summer.

Miss Ella Uncles left today for Philadelphia and Atlantic City where she will visit friends and relatives.

Miss Maude Prindible of Patton is visiting at the home of her brother James Prindible on Front Street.

Mrs. Charles Kurtz entertained the Clearfield Duplicate Whist club this afternoon at her home on West Front street in honor of her house guest Mrs. Moore of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. James Prindible had the misfortune to fall down the back stairs of her home on Front street last evening and dislocate her shoulder.

Mrs. I. B. Norris of Curwensville, spent yesterday with her son L. C. Norris at his home on Second street.

Herbert Albert of DuBois motored to Clearfield on business yesterday.

Bruce Thompson of Philadelphia who has been spending the summer at Curwensville visited Clearfield friends yesterday.

George Prindible of Patton motored to Clearfield on business last evening.

Otto Adamitz, of Grass Flat was a business visitor in Clearfield yesterday.

Mrs. M. J. Switzer and two children are visiting relatives in Clymer.

Misses Anne and Sarah Hartafelt of DuBois, are visiting Miss Fannie Metcalf.

Mrs. Rachael Dubson and daughter Nellie returned last evening from a seven week's visit at Lake Chautauque, N. Y.

Mrs. William Shiner and son Lester returned to their home in Altoona this morning after spending a few days with parents near Riverview.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan Beahm and children are spending the week at Weilder camp.

Mrs. S. G. Friant and daughter Florence who have been visiting her brother Jack Mohney and family on West Front street left for their home in Punxsutawney last evening accompanied by Miss Margaret Mohney; who will spend a couple of weeks visiting there.

Miss Zoe Whitmarsh entertained a number of friends last evening at her home on Third street in honor of Miss Marian Kepler who left today for her home in Erie. The young folks enjoyed a delightful evening in dancing and playing games. Delicious refreshments were served.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Krebs at their home in Ebensburg, Wednesday, a son.

Miss Christine Dietrick of Hastings is visiting friends in town.

Miss Marion Kepler who has been spending the summer with her aunt, Mrs. McCortney, left today for her home in Erie.

Frank Hess of Charleston, S. C. is visiting his sister, Mrs. Ambrose Flannigan.

Mrs. C. A. Woods and daughter of Grampian were shopping in town today.

Mrs. M. V. Mapes has returned from a visit in Dubois and Brookville.

Mrs. R. J. Thomas returned to her home in Williamsport today after a visit with her daughter.

Mrs. Joseph Beauseigneur returned to her home in Le Contes Mills today after a visit with relatives.

John Mull of Philipsburg attended the Leap Year dance at the Country Club last evening.

W. H. Denlinger of Patton attended to business in Clearfield today.

Miss Louise Small left today for her home in Kearney, Neb., after spending several weeks with her school friend, Miss Helen Dutton.

Mr. Reynolds of Altoona attended the dance at the Country Club last evening.

Miss Helen Philips and brother Earl are visiting relatives in Philipsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester McFarland of Johnstown are visiting friends and relatives in town.

Mrs. S. W. E. Philips entertained the L. S. C. Club and also a few friends last evening at her home on Fourth street. A delightful evening was spent by all and an excellent lunch was served.

Miss Elgie Bitner left on the morning train for her home at Beech Creek to attend the funeral of a cousin.

Mrs. Belle Zeigler who has been spending some time with her daughter Mrs. Will Pratt at Manton, has returned to the home of her son, W. H. Zeigler, of West Fifth avenue.

Lou Boyer of DuBois was among the visitors to Clearfield today.

GLOBE THEATRE TONIGHT

Special Knickerbocker Near feature

"HOUSES OF MYSTERY"

In 3 Acts—Featuring Paul Gilmore

With all star cast. See story.

Essence Feature

THE BOOK AGENT'S ROMANCE

In 2 Acts featuring G. M. Anderson

Self Feature Comedy

"SPUNKS"

Luhr Feature

"OPHELIA"

One act Drama with all star cast

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